THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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FOR SEYMOUR AND FOR BLAIR."

BY SAMUEL R. SPINNEY.

I.

The dear "Old Flag" regenerate,
As 'twas in days of yore;
Replace the Stars of every State,
Their brilliancy restore;
Then round this Union Flag we'll range,
With patriot hearts we'll swear
That ruin's wasting rule we'll change
For Seymour and for Blair!

II.

O'er all our broad and varied land
They join the glorious cause,
To make the country, "heart and hand,"
The "Union" as i was.
Then fling the glittering Banner out,
And let it float in air,
And swell the patriotic shout
For "Seymour and for Blair!"

III.

Let breezes lift the Banner high,
And with its colors sport
What names thereon do we espy?
And what is their import?
It means we need a Statesman in
The Presidential Chair,
And will a glorious victory win
With Seymour and with Blair!

IV.

It means to bury "ocean deep"
The sections' jealous hate;
The Constitution sacred keep,
The Union reinstate;
It means that North and South agree
To treat each other fair—
"To live in love and unity,"
With Seymour and with Blair!

V.

It means "Low Taxes," "Equal Rights,"
"One currency for all;"
That North and South and West unites
To heed their country's call;
And no more shall designing knaves
The Constitution tear,
When Freedom's Flag in triumph waves,
With "Seymour and with Blair!"

VI.

And Trade and Commerce once again,
The Anvil and the Loom,
Our noble Ships upon the main,
Their busy life resume;
The Farmer and the Artisan
Alike the harvest share
With Laborer and with Citizen,
With "Seymour and with Blair!"

VII.

To "Save the Country," nearly lost,
This Flag we rally round;
To save the rights of dearest cost,
To reverence hallowed ground.
The poorest Laborer in the land,
And Bonded Millionaire,
Should join with earnest heart and hand
For "Seymour and for Blair!"

VIII.

"One Country" we will be once more,
No rights of States denied;
"One Flag," as 'twas in days of yore—
The Patriot's hope and pride
Fling out the Banner, glittering bright,
And let it float in air,
And shout aloud, "Defend the Right!"
For "Seymour and for Blair!"

DIED.

t Edgewater, Dutchess county, N. Y., on rsday, the 27th ult., in the 19th year of her , SUSAN MARY, youngest daughter of Rob- Donaldson, Esq., and grand-daughter of the Judge Gaston, of North Carolina.

Chowan county, North Carolina, on the 31st , MARY LEWIS, daughter of Rev. T. Judson Nannie Knapp, aged four years.

lest Tobacco House in Wilmington,
HENRY BURKHEIMER,
WHOLESALE and Retail
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of the "Indian
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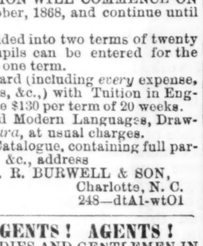

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be mar- , both male and female, in everything con- ing the physiology and relations of our sex- system, and the production and prevention of pring, including all the new discoveries never ore given in the English language, by WM. UNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and in- esting work. It is written in plain language the general reader, and is illustrated with nu- ous Engravings. All young married people, hose contemplating marriage, and having the t impediment to married life, should read this k. It discloses secrets that every one should cquainted with; still it is a book that must ocked up and not lie about the house. It will ent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.— ress, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce et, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No ter what may be your disease, before you e yourself under the care of any one of the orious QUACKS—native and foreign—who ad- ise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Young's Book and read it carefully. It will he means of saving you many a dollar, your lth, and possibly your life.

r. Young can be consulted on any of the dis- es described in his publications, at his office, 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadel- a.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, } Principals.
JNO. B. BURWELL, A. M. }

HE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until June, 1869.

he Session is divided into two terms of twenty ks each, and pupils can be entered for the le session or for one term.

he charge for Board (including *every* expense, shing, fuel, lights, &c.,) with Tuition in Eng- Branches, will be $130 per term of 20 weeks. Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Draw- and Painting, *extra*, at usual charges.

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Our inducements to Agents are greater than y other House in the Trade. Send for descrip- e checks in Clubs of Ten for $1, Thirty for $3, fty for $5, larger ones in the same ratio. Cir- lars, giving full information, sent free of charge. rtics desirous of acting as Agents will send in bs, and receive in return for the same, Dress tterns, Wool Blankets, Gold or Silver Watch, oolen Carpet, Sewing Machine, Web of Cotton, d various other valuables, in proportion to the ze of the club. Address

AUSTIN & CO.,
106 SUMMER ST. BOSTON, MASS.
sept 4 30—w4t

James Tupper, Esq., an eminent mer- hant of Charleston, S. C., is dead.

Barnum has taken charge of Wood's Museum, New York.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Letter from the State Geologist.

To G. W. Whitfield, Esq., Hon. D. M. Barringer and Col. John L. Bridgers, Committee of the State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—By way of postcript to a recent communication on the subject of manures, I enclose a brief article on composts, which was recently prepared as a general answer to enquiries on this subject, which are frequently addressed to me by practical farmers in different parts of the State.

With the view of promoting the manufacture of manures in a small way, by all our farmers, and the saving of an enormous amount of material which annually goes to waste for want of a little care and a little instruction, it is desirable to place in their hands a few simple compost formulæ, applicable anywhere in the State, and calling for only such materials as are generally accessible.

Here are two which should be prepared in summer or fall, to be used the following spring; the materials may be either thoroughly mingled and then thrown in heaps, or laid down in alternate strata.

Formula..1.....Peat,.....1 cord.
Ashes,....10 bush.

For ashes may be substituted twice the quantity of marl, or of leached ashes.

Formula..2.....Peat,....3 cords.
Lime,....5 bush.
Salt,.....1 "

For peat may be substituted muck, leaf mold, pond mud, &c. Dissolve the salt, slake the lime with the solution, and then mix with the peat, &c.

The following may be prepared in any season, and in warm weather will be ready for use in two or three weeks; over-heating should be prevented by watering, and occasional turning:

Formula 3....Peat,.....2 cords.
Stable manure, 1 cord.

This will give three cords, nearly as rich as stable manure itself.

Formula 4....Peat,.....10 bush.
Night-soil,... 1 "

For night-soil, may be substituted the same quantity of guano (Peruvian), hen manure, cotton-seed meal, fish, fish-offal, or any putrescent animal matter. A dead horse will convert 5 cords of peat into excellent manure, sufficient to enrich an acre of land.

Formula 5.....Straw,.....3 tons.
Ashes,.....3 bush.
Plaster,.....1 "
Night soil,...5 "
Salt,..... ¼ "

The result will be nearly equal to so much guano. For straw may be substituted leaves, weeds, potato vines, corn stalks, Chinese cane, &c.

Plaster is an excellent addition to any of the above formula. To any of them also may be added with great advantage, yard sweepings, scrapings of hen house, smoke house and privy, kitchen and chamber slops, animal offal of all sorts, soot, ashes, waste brine, &c.; all of which are turned to valuable account, instead of being allowed to pollute the air by their noxious exhalations, and to poison the wells by their leachings, as so often happens, especially in towns.—These may seem small matters, but they are not so to those who look for the "causes of things," and cannot be so regarded by any to whom the health and wealth of society are not also such.

Perhaps you will not consider it an intrusion if I add a few suggestions on the subject of the revival of agricultural Societies in the State, and the best means of promoting the ends which your Society has in view.

I desire to call your attention to some considerations, on the propriety of organizing three subordinate Agricultural Societies, corresponding to the three natural divisions of the State, viz: Eastern, Middle and Western. These regions are as diverse in their leading geographical, climatic and agricultural features as if separated by half a continent. The Eastern division is characterized by the prevalence of level or slightly undulating plains and by peaty, alluvial and sandy soils; the middle, by a rolling and hilly surface and clayey and gravelly granitic soils; the western by a succession of lofty mountain ranges with infinite cross-chains and spurs, intersected and divided by narrow valleys and elevated plateaus, with various soils, generally gravelly and open, often clayey. And these differences are accompanied by climatic features quite as distinctive, the western section being, in this respect, as strongly diverse from the eastern, as the latter is from New York.—And it is apparent that the agricultural products, the modes and implements of cultivation, the means and sources of fertilization—in a word, all those matters which constitute the staple of the discussions of agricultural societies, must show a corresponding diversity. What interest, e. g. have the farmers of Buncombe in the discussion and experimentation of marls and peat, or in the cultivation of the scuppernong, or cotton? And on the other hand, why should the farmer of Edgecombe or Perquimans waste his time in studying the conditions of stock-raising, or the manufacture of cheese, butter, &c.?

The suggestion I would make is, that the leading farmers of the middle section of the State—Mecklenburg, Guilford, Orange, &c.—unite their influence and efforts to form a Society for the discussion and development of those points which are common to the farming interests of those Counties, such as the proper selection and rotation of crops, the best methods of renovating exhausted soils, the kinds, sources, manufacture, cost, transportation and modes of use of fertilizers, &c.; while a similar association of farmers in the East take up such subjects as market gardening, the utilization of marls, peat, &c., the cultivation of the vine and other matters of special importance to the agriculture of this region; while in the West they will naturally occupy themselves with cattle, fruit, dairy-farming, &c.

There would remain a large residuum of subjects, whose interest is as wide as the limits of the State, which would belong to the proper province of the State Agricultural Society. Among these may be mentioned agricultural education, the Agricultural College, the conduct of a State Agricultural paper, the introduction of agricultural implements and machinery; the manufacture, transportation and inspection of fertilizers, the whole matter of immigration and labor, the requisite changes in our system of farming and the like.

You will no doubt agree with me that it is time to consider these matters in a practical way, with a view to immediate and effectual action.

Very respectfully,

W. C. KERR.

Incendiarism.

The dwelling of Mr. James Burnside, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. Mr. Burnside has been particularly unfortunate; he has been repeatedly robbed, and to cap the climax his house has been reduced to ashes. Mr. Burnside's residence was located about seven miles from Columbia, on the South Carolina Railroad.

Columbia *Phœnix*.

STATE NEWS.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGES BY NEGROES.—On the 18th of last month nine negroes broke into Mrs. Marks' house, near Swain's Mill, violated her and her little daughter, and, as the latter screamed, they tore her tongue from her mouth, and finally beat out her brains against the jamb of the fireplace. They then killed Mrs. Marks' little boy, and then set fire to the house. A servant, who had escaped from the house, gave the alarm to the neighbors, who extinguished the flames and released Mrs. Marks, who was found insensible, and tied by her hands and feet to the bed. The bodies of the girl and boy were buried, and measures were taken to arrest the negroes, who were supposed to be secreted in the woods.

COTTON.—The fields of cotton which we have witnessed in our perambulations lately through this and other counties, present a most beautiful appearance; we have heard but little or no complaint from the farmers, and must concede that a prosperous yield will be had.—Weldon *News*.

THE CORN CROP.—As far as we have been able to learn, the corn crop will generally be a fine one—in fact, more corn will be made in this section than has been before in many years. The ears have been well filled, as far as ascertained.

Weldon *News*.

WE regret to learn that the House of Dr. Pressley, in Steel Creek neighborhood, with all it contained, was burned on Sunday, 30th ult., while all the family were absent at church.

It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. "Let us have peace."

Charlotte *Times*.

THE LATE HON. D. L. SWAIN.—CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Aug. 31, 1868.—At a meeting of the Faculty of the University of North Carolina, there were present Prof. M. Fetter, Hon. W. H. Battle, Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. Phillips and Prof. H. H. Smith. Prof. Fetter was chosen Chairman, and Prof. Phillips Secretary.

The object of this meeting was to consider the following paper, which was unanimously adopted:

The Faculty of the University of North Carolina, desiring to record their sense of the great worth of their deceased President and friend, the Hon. David Lowry Swain, LL. D., resolve,

1. That in our long and intimate association with him as the President of the University—some twelve; some twenty; some thirty years—we have had perpetual occasion to admire his earnest devotion to its interests, the wise forecaste of his plans for its advancement, the mild firmness of his discipline, and his singular power of winning the confidence and affection of his pupils.

2. That while we have a deep sense of the great loss which the State and the University have suffered, we feel that our own loss is even greater, and shall not cease to mourn for him as for a friend whom we have most sincerely loved, and whose love for us we have always esteemed an honor and a special privilege.

3. That we would express to the immediate family of our deceased friend our profound sympathy in their deep affliction; and still we rejoice with them in the remembrance that his life, and especially his latter days, were abundantly cheered with the light of Christian hope.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Francis E. Shober of Rowan has been nominated for Congress, and Major W. M. Robbins of Rowan, for Elector at the District Convention held at Statesville on the 2d inst.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Convention for this District assembled in Asheville on Thursday last. Twelve counties were represented. J. Keener, Esq., of Jackson, presided, and D. H. Graves, of Henderson, was Secretary.

The Convention was ably addressed by General R. B. Vance, J. H. Merrimon, Esq., Col. W. M. Cocke and Col. L. M. McAfee.

Plato Durham, Esq., of Cleaveland, was nominated as the Democratic and Conservative candidate for Congress, Col. Lee M. McAfee, of the same county, for Elector, and T. F. Davidson, of Buncombe, for Sub-Elector at large. Appointments of Sub-Electors for the various counties composing the District were also made.

Mr. Durham will at once enter upon a vigorous and thorough canvass, and the "Hon." A. H. Jones may look out for "squalls." In connection with Col. McAfee, the candidate for Elector, Mr. Durham will address the people of Polk, at Columbus, on Monday next.

MACON COUNTY.—A large Seymour and Blair Mass Meeting and Barbecue will come off at Franklin, Macon county, on the 5th. General Wade Hampton and other distinguished speakers will be present.

This is the first of a series of Barbecues in the Forty-Third District. A correspondent writes us that the people in the transmontane country are jubilant and will devote time, talent and money to secure success.

Dr. W. L. Love, the excellent Senator from this District, is energetically at work and doing good service. John Pool will have a "lively time" when he gets to that country.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR MEETING.—A grand turn out of the people at Leach's Mineral Springs, Randolph county, was held on the 27th ult.

Jas. A. Leach, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a very appropriate manner. The meeting was then very ably and eloquently addressed by the Hon. J. M. Leach, in a speech that will do great good in Randolph.

A Club was started which will embrace very nearly every white man in the northwestern part of Randolph.

SPEAKERS FOR THE WEST.—At the suggestion of many of our friends in the mountain counties the Executive committee will take steps to send them speakers from the Eastern part of the State, in order that our Western people may be fully posted as to the condition and perils of their Eastern friends. We shall be glad, at the same time, to see some of their prominent men down this way, and hope that arrangements will be effected accordingly.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

We are gratified to learn that Thos. D. Snead, Esq., of Johnston, one of the most influential citizens of the county, who has heretofore co-operated with the Radicals, is ont for Seymour and Blair. Mr. Snead will do able and efficient service in the cause of Peace and Union.

A publishing house in Buffalo, New York, is charged with having robbed the government of $250,000. They became in "affinity" with an officer at Washington, and made it appear that they had furnished paper, envelopes, etc., to the amount of a quarter of a million, but had done nothing of the kind. This accounts for the large increase in the cost of legislation under the Radicals. The "loil" Grant and Colfaxers will steal. Like Topsy's naughtiness, it "comes so natural."

For the Journal.

Pearson Letter.

Messrs. EDITORS:—A great many good and well meaning men are at a loss to know what could have induced the Hon. R. M. Pearson to have written such a document. Yea, such a political document! For if there is any man in North Carolina who was safely seated in his position of honor and preference, that man was Richmond Mumford Pearson. For if Johnson's policy is to prevail, the said R. M. P. was "C. J." for *good behavior;* if the "reconstruction *acts*" are the *fixed* policy, then he is "C. J." for eight years.

Honor, good sense, and yea, policy would have told a Judge to keep out of politics, and if his advice was needed at all, give it without leaning to either side as a partisan.

But, Messrs. Editors, I know Judge Pearson; if there is any man upon this green earth in whose heart ambition is the leading voice, (to even the trampling upon the most sacred rights of other persons,) that man is Richmond M. Pearson. There is a Supreme Court of the United States; there will be, or is a vacancy; in the course of events some Southern man is entitled to the appointment. To be "C. J." of "N. C.," before the war, was ambition and glory enough for a plain North Carolina lawyer, but now *State rights* is *supposed* to be dead, and to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is a greater honor than that of "C. J." of North Carolina. Upon that seat the Hon. "R. M. P." cast his wistful eye. He had prepared this "celebrated letter" before the 4th of July last,—not to see the public should Mr. Chase be nominated, for then the "Hon. R. M." was safe; but, alas! Hon. Horatio Seymour was nominated; a pure and spotless patriot, who would never put on that bench a man who sought and begged the nomination from both parties, so he dates his immortal production the 20th of July; has mysterious extracts taken from it to feel its way; and so certain of Gen. Grant's election, or I might say inauguration, that it is given to the world for a bold and Judas bid for a seat on the Supreme bench of the United States.

That, Messrs. Editors, is the whole secret of the celebrated Pearson letter. Had the honorable man, "God save the mark," believed in Seymour's election we would have never seen the letter. It is a bold, high-handed bid to Grant for a seat on the Supreme bench, and not for the welfare of North Carolina.

Oh! what a fall was there in the Judiciary of North Carolina, my legal brethren, and political corruption flourishes over us.

An old fashioned lawyer,

RICH'D ROE.

PEARSON'S LETTER.

P. S.—"If the 'reconstruction acts' are void, then Johnson's policy is void, and the negroes are still slaves."

This is false, and the decision in the matter of Hughes, 1 Phil. 57, will prove it so. Mark this significant language: "there would seem to be no doubt as to the power of the Executive, either as President or as Commander of the Army, to appoint a Provisional Governor," and through his instrumentality, enable the people of the State to meet in Convention and take measures to fill the State offices. Now if there is no doubt of this power, the Convention called, pursuant thereto, abolished slavery themselves, and the people themselves ratified the ordinance by an overwhelming vote, which destroyed slavery without reference to the ratification of the "the 13th amendment" by the General Assembly ("of Johnson's policy") proposed by Congress abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

Upon the ratification of that ordinance none voted but such as always possessed the right under both the State and Federal constitutions, though the franchise was restricted upon principles of International law. (See Hughes' case.)

Now note the diversity." Under the "reconstruction acts" the Provisional Governor, whom all law and reason deemed legitimate, was replaced by a "Military Dictator in the shape of a Brigadier General, whose orders, yea, military orders, (which are always confined to soldiers,) were made the law of the land. By orders Courts were held, Judges, Mayors, Magistrates, Governors, Sheriffs and Constables were chosen and displaced. Dower was laid off, executions were stayed or delayed, marriages were validated, exemptions of property were set apart to poor debtors, suits concerning land titles were tried, jurors were drawn and qualified, persons were allowed to vote who were denied the elective franchise by the Federal as well as the State Constitution, by which alone it was regulated; new and unknown tribunals were established, persons were tried and convicted, Conventions called and General Assembly formed, in all of which the people and the State had no interest or voice.

Now could the learned reasoning in the "matter of Hughes" been based upon the "Reconstruction Acts," and the great foundations of the common law and international law been made to apply or cited to defend the action of Gov. Holden as that of Gov. Worth, in view of the effects stated above of the military orders? The mere statement of the question answers it, No! But the learned "C. J." in that case, it is believed, in the paragraph next before the last, or 5th, as it is known, left unloose a little loop out of which he could creep.

The only point I have endeavored to explain is not whether the Congressional or Johnson's policy is constitutional, unconstitutional or "extra-constitutional," not whether slavery is or is not abolished, but whether the case of "in the matter of Hughes" undoubtedly settles the point that it is abolished and finally abolished, by the people of North Carolina without regard to the action of Congress, Johnson or the "reconstruction acts."

No legislation under the "reconstruction acts" has abolished it, but the said case clearly settles the question, else language that we have been taught from our cradle means nothing. I thought best, Mr. Editor, to call particular attention to this point in the "*learned Judge's letter*," as it was the only one, if believed, that was liable to produce much discontent.

And if the language in "Hughes' case" settles anything, it is that slavery in North Carolina is forever abolished, and constitutionally abolished, not by Congress, but by the people of North Carolina, and especially by the *white* people.

Therefore, the assertion made by the "most learned Chief Justice" as stated, is false, and the case of "Hughes" established it to be so.

RICH'D ROE.

Leroi, Eugenie's hairdresser, has $6,000 salary.

For the Journal.

Onslow County.

According to previous notice, a very considerable proportion of the citizens of Upper Richlands District in Onslow county, assembled in the Academy on Monday evening, 31st August, to form a Seymour and Blair Club. A temporary organization was effected by making J. H. Foy, Esq., Chairman of the meeting, and by appointing Messrs. John Walton and Geo. W. Giles, Secretaries. The indispensableness of a thorough organization of the Conservative party, to secure the triumph of the nominees of the New York Convention at the approaching election, and as one of the results of their success, the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and a critical review of the platform of the respective nominating Conventions, and the character of the opposing candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States were portrayed by the Chairman in a clear, earnest and forcible address.

Upon motion, a committee of four, consisting of Messrs. H. U. Humphrey, Uzza Mills, F. D. Koonce, and Col. S. B. Taylor, was appointed to prepare resolutions for this meeting. The committee having retired for a brief interval, upon their reappearance submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have met in Upper Richlands District in Onslow county, to form a Seymour and Blair Club—established to promote the success of the Conservative candidates in the present campaign, and we most respectfully recommend to Conservative voters of the other Districts throughout the County to form similar organizations as speedily as practicable, to the end that the highest possible vote may be polled in Onslow county for these gentlemen, and by thus uniting our efforts with those of our friends elsewhere, secure to ourselves and to our posterity those happy results which we believe will follow the election of Horatio Seymour to the Presidency, and of F. P. Blair, Jr., to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we invite all Conservative voters in our own District and those from abroad, who may be able to attend our meetings, to give us the influence of their names; to encourage us by their presence at the periodical meetings of the Club, and to aid us in every honorable manner to obtain every ballot possible for Seymour and Blair.

Resolved, That we approve of the platform of principles enunciated by the National Democratic Convention lately in session in the city of New York, which nominated candidates for President and Vice President, and we do furthermore approve of the resolutions adopted by the Conservative Convention of our State, which met in Raleigh 13th August.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint five members of this body as a committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Club, whose duty it shall be to report at the first succeeding meeting, and also to nominate permanent officers of the Club.

In accordance with the last resolution the Chair named Messrs. F. D. Koonce, H. A. Humphrey, Uzza Mills, Jno. M. F. Brock and Brinson Venters as the Committee.

Upon motion it was agreed that the next meeting be held on the first Saturday in September, at this place, and the regular times of meeting be every alternate Saturday evening thereafter, until the election.

Upon motion of H. D. Morrill, Esq., it was ordered that a report of these proceedings be furnished to the editors of the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they publish them; and that all Conservative newspapers in the State, friendly to our cause, copy.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned over to the first Saturday in September.

J. H. FOY, Ch'n.

JNO. WALTON, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. GILES, }

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Late Hon. D. L. Swain.

CHAPEL HILL, Aug. 29, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—I this morning attended the funeral services of the late David Lowry Swain, ex-Governor of the State, and for thirty-three years President of the University. The hour named was 9 o'clock, and the services were conducted by Prof. Phillips, at Gov. Swain's late residence.—Every class of the citizens of Chapel Hill was represented in the gathering, and there were quite as many negroes as whites thronging the wide piazzas, or standing in the yard under the shadow of the oak trees. I remember well when Gov. Swain's predecessor, Dr. Caldwell, was buried from the same house, and the long procession filing out of the yard as they carried his remains to the spot he himself had selected and prepared in the exact centre of the village graveyard. That stately old house and its ample and beautiful yard have been the scene of many interesting gatherings—in 1853, when Gov. Swain gave a complimentary dinner, at Commencement, to the graduating class and distinguished guests of the day; in 1859, when President Buchanan, and in 1867, when President Johnson attended the annual festival, and were Gov. Swain's guests; but there has never been an assemblage there or elsewhere in Chapel Hill, of more general, or deeper, or sadder interest than met this morning to pay the last honors to him who has so long been the centre of Chapel Hill life.—I thought the preacher might well have taken for his text the words of the great Judge, who "judged Israel all the days of his life," and at parting could say, "Behold, here I am; witness against me before the Lord and before his anointed, whose ox have I taken, or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded, or whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?" There was probably not a person there to-day who had not had personal experience of Gov. Swain's justice, and kindness, and honesty; of his gentle, genial humor; of his wide and hearty sympathy with his neighbors, in all that concerned them, whether of joy or sorrow; of his promptness to assist, relieve and help—hardly even a child, who had not received some evidence of his benignity and good will. When a great man dies, the public prints of the day call attention to his public services and all that made him great among men; but those who knew and loved him in his private capacity, think most of his goodness and dwell almost entirely upon the gentler home virtues that endeared him to them. It is the *goodness* that makes fragrant the memory of the dead—instinctively we turn to thoughts of *that* for our comfort.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Prof. Phillips dwelt upon the words, "Thy will be done," pointing to entire and unreserved submission and acquiescence in the Divine order, as the only rational source of comfort or support in affliction. He had been with Gov. Swain, daily, ever since the accident had occurred, on the 11th of August—had held morning and evening prayers by his bedside, and, perhaps, conversed with him more confidentially than ever before, on the great topics and truths of religion. Gov. Swain's faith was firm, and his eyes undimmed, as he looked forward to crossing the river.—The night before his death, (in no apprehension of what was to happen on the morrow,) he spoke of a conversation he had held some years ago with the late Dr. James Phillips, on the foundation of a Christian's hope; and, giving his old friend's clear, condensed declaration of faith in Jesus Christ's atoning work as the only sure ground of hope in death, he added, that it had been a great comfort to him, ever since, to recall and dwell upon that conversation. Dr. Phillips, he said, and himself were both moved to tears as they talked.

Though Gov. Swain's friends, generally, had indulged in the strongest hopes of his ultimate recovery, and his improvement was, in some respects, so progressive as to warrant this belief—yet, for several days preceding the last, the Governor himself, and his devoted wife, and his faithful servant, Fred Lane, had noticed and remarked upon his increasing *debility*. He did not strengthen or rally at all, though his mind was cheerful and sustained, his appetite was good, and he could move himself with more freedom in the bed. His interest in men and things remained unabated to the last, and he read that morning's Sentinel not half an hour before the sudden and fatal fainting fit that closed the scene. But there seemed to be a lack of vital energy—which was, doubtless, owing greatly to the deeply depressed and anxious state of his mind for the past month or two. Perhaps he did not very much care to live. His work was done, and well done, and he could safely leave his reputation to his fellow-countrymen, and to future times.—Many expressions which dropped from him, in the course of the Summer, show us, now, that he felt his end was not far off—and that the prospect gave him no uneasiness. He said once, some time before his accident, that it would be a striking coincidence if his life should terminate with that of the University.

Prof. Phillips remarked that Governor Swain's religious beliefs and experiences were known to very few; he seldom referred to them even with his most intimate friends. But there could be no doubt of his firm evangelical faith, or of his personal acceptance of Christ as his Saviour. Few public men of the day are as familiar as he with the Bible—few have read it with such childlike confidence and affection.—He was particularly fond of good hymns, and I have known him to go over to neighbor's, hymn-book in hand, to point out some favorite. One in particular, beginning "Rejoice, the Lord is King," was on his lips frequently in his last days, and he was heard repeating it before morning the last day of his life. Ever since the death of his daughter Anne, some time in March, '67, he had been in the habit of going every morning before day into the garden, where she was laid, and praying alone by her grave. The evening before his death he went over the Lord's Prayer with Prof. Phillips, remarking upon its "beauty," and saying that he never repeated it without getting a fuller sense of its excellency—especially dwelling on "Thy will be done" as the most striking and beautiful petition of all and expressing his delight in it. That night, too, he talked with Mrs. Swain of the "communion of Saints" and his enjoyment of the ideas and prospects the expression conveyed. Truly indeed "his sun made golden set."

I feel, when entering upon any estimate of Gov. Swain's character, in danger of exceeding bounds, and, perhaps, of appearing to some of your readers, extravagant. Fitting hands will commemorate his worth in fitting terms, and tell North Carolinians what he was in public and in private; the self-taught ambitious boy, the sensitive, high-toned young man, who, early in life resolved to keep himself pure, and apart from all low and evil associates; the upright Judge, the wise and moderate statesman, the consummately sagacious President of a noble University, where, for many years, he wielded an undisputed sway, and a wider influence than any other man in the South—the warm and faithful friend, the tender husband and father. Beloved—oh, how beloved at home, honored abroad, having the testimony of a good conscience, at peace with God and all mankind, "God's finger touched him and he slept."

He was borne out of the house by old friends and neighbors. Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Prof. Smith, Col. Guthrie, Mr. Jones Watson, Mr. John Watson, Mr. P. McDade, Judge Battle and Mr. Crocker were pall-bearers, preceded by Dr. Phillips and the Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, of the M. E. Church.—Gov. Graham, Mr. Paul Cameron, Professor Fetter, (not yet recovered from the effects of his fall,) Mr. James F. Taylor, and a full attendance of the people of Chapel Hill, followed the train around the house into the garden, where they placed the remains of our beloved and venerated friend by the side of his daughter, to await the widow's final decision respecting them.—That old garden is full of memories of Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Hooper. There are the two brick pillars placed by Dr. C. due North and South to mark the points of the compass. There was once a sun dial between them placed there by the Dr. The paths are choked up by the growth of enormous evergreen box-trees, planted by Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Fanny Hooper, which I remember, when a child, not half a foot high, but which are now four and five feet in height and perhaps twelve feet in circumference. Gov. Swain rests under the shade of three large cedars, which are said to have been planted by Dr. Caldwell himself, near the garden paling in front of the brick office.

Mr. Crocker, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Sloan, of Ala., and Messrs. Geo. and Wm. Mayerick, of Texas, were the sole lingering representatives of the University boys who were here to follow their President to the grave. Are there any of the hundreds who once thronged these now deserted halls and groves, who will hear of his departure without a pang, or who will cease to remember him with almost filial reverence and affection? Was there ever one of them all to whom he did not endeavor to do his whole duty, and stand, as he himself loved to phrase it, "*in loco parentis?*" From Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic slope to the shores of the Pacific, will be found these sons of his—not one of whom has he ever forgotten, in the lapse of years, or failed to regard with fatherly interest. Let the University, and his work on it, be his best monument.

I cannot venture to suggest what must have been the feelings with which Profs. Hubbard, Fetter, Phillips and Smith followed the train—they, the survivors now of so much, and of a Faculty that once numbered sixteen accomplished and venerable men. Where are their colleagues—and whither will they themselves soon be forced to wander in search of new homes? How singularly marked are the circumstances attending the deaths of three of the oldest instructors, and who were longest connected with the University—Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips and Gov. Swain! All three died as it were instantaneously, saying no parting words, giving no farewell token. Being called, they made haste to go.

It is well to have known such a man as Gov. Swain, to have been associated with him as a friend, to have been honored with his confidence, to have shared in his sympathies. How shall we learn to do without him, to give him up, to walk through these dark and troubled days uncheered by his kindness, unguided by his wisdom, uninstructed by his moderation, and prudence, and forbearance, and charity towards all men? He is gone from us when our need was the sorest—till the day break and the shadows flee away.

C. P. S.

What it Costs.

What the Congressional treatment of the Southern States is costing the people of the North, in addition to the ruin it has inflicted here, is strikingly set forth in a speech made last week, in New York, by Mr. Sanford E. Church, who was one of the gentlemen voted for in the New York Convention for the Presidential candidacy. Said Mr. Church:

The Southern States are so impoverished that they are unable to contribute in any great degree towards paying the taxes of the Government. The State of New York for the last year has paid double the amount of internal revenue that the whole ten Southern States have paid and yet they contain a population three times greater than New York. But for this infernal system of military despotism and Freedmen's Bureau, which prevents that country from developing itself and becoming prosperous, it would contribute to the support of the Government three times as much as the State of New York. Instead of the whole ten States paying $30,000,000, they should pay $150,000,000, according to the amount of taxation, as they would if they were as flourishing and prosperous as they would be but for the blighting influence of this Radical rule which is upon them. [Applause]. So you are not only obliged to contribute by direct taxation this $11,000,000 a year for the Freedmen's Bureau, and $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 for the army to back them up, but you are deprived of $150,000,000 a year which ought to go into the Treasury of the General Government, in consequence of keeping that country as it now is.

From the National Intelligencer.

Vermont—Democratic Gains Greater in Proportion than the Radical Gains.

The Radicals are inclined to comfort themselves extravagantly over the result of the election in Vermont on Tuesday. They make a grand parade of the increased majority there as an evidence of the increased strength of that party and the growing popularity of Radicalism. This is a bubble easily pricked. The Democrats and Conservatives had nothing to hope from Vermont. The Radicals had there already a two-thirds majority. It would have been an idle waste of materials to have sent thither either speakers, money, or documents, with the hope of effecting a result favorable to Democracy; consequently no effort whatever in that direction was made:

Even without any effort on the part of the Democrats and Conservatives, the Radical victory in Vermont is practically an evidence of weakness. "The Dutch have taken Holland"—that is all; but when we come to analyze the vote, it is found that the Democrats have really gained more than the Radicals. The totals of the result of the elections in 1864, 1867, and 1868 are as follows:

	Democrats.	Radicals.
1867	11,576	31,986
1868	15,552	42,000
1864	13,321	42,419

It will thus be seen that the Democrats have, without any effort, polled over 2,000 more votes in this election than in the Presidential election of 1864, while the Radicals have fallen short of their vote of that year. Besides, the proportion of the Radical to the Democratic vote in 1867 was 2 8-10; this year it is 2 7-10, showing that in the increased vote the Democrats have actually gained more than the Radicals.

This is truly a small victory to brag of. The real victory is with the Democracy, who, without any effort, have gained in greater proportion than the Radicals, who put forth every possible effort to make some sort of a set-off to the splendid Democratic achievement in Kentucky. The difference is this, that the Democratic increase in Kentucky was derived chiefly from the Republican ranks, while in Vermont the Radicals have actually failed to hold their own in the proportionate increase, the Democrats having made the greatest proportionate gains.

Mr. Davis.

A Liverpool letter in the Charleston News thus speaks of Mr. Davis:

"Having had the advantage of frequent intercourse with Mr. Davis, I may venture to say, from personal knowledge and observation, that he has won golden opinions from all who have approached him. All are impressed with his dignity of carriage and courtly bearing, and although there is usually an expression of sadness on his features, furrowed as they are by thought, anxiety and sorrow, yet for most there comes a smile singularly winning and benignant. In conversation his tone is always calm, often cheerful; and none have described their impression to me who

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Registration.

We call attention to the two acts of the Legislature in regard to Registration. They are very important, and we shall republish them frequently pending the election. As the time approaches for the registration to begin, fifteenth of October, we will, from time to time, give such comments and explanations as we trust will make them readily understood.

Indiana.

Letters were received in Washington City on Friday from Senator HENDRICKS and D. W. VOORHEES, giving a very cheerful account of Democratic prospects in Indiana. HENDRICKS expresses himself confident of being elected, and VOORHEES not only feels sure of Indiana, but predicts a Democratic success in Illinois.

The Crops.

During our trip to the Northern part of Brunswick county we are glad to learn that their prospects for a crop are very good. The corn and pea nuts are especially most promising, having advanced beyond that condition in which there is much fear of any bad effects from the casualties frequently fatal to those crops.

The rice crop along the river, which is now being harvested, is very fine. Only a limited area has been planted, but an abundant yield will be realized.

Georgia Legislature.

Much capital is attempted to be made of the action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the negro members as ineligible under the Constitution. No question is raised as to the law, but to the exercise of its requirements. As usual, Radical papers, with that effrontery and disregard of truth which marks their conduct, are attempting to prejudice the negro race of the South against the whites on this account.

Let us see how far the Democrats of Georgia are responsible for the condition of things. At the election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and upon the question of calling such a Convention, the Democrats attempted to defeat the election by inaction, as was done in Alabama. Consequently *less than five thousand* white votes were cast, and the delegates were *unanimously* Radical. These Radicals framed the present Constitution, and when it was submitted to the people the Democrats opposed its ratification, but were defeated. Now, when this Constitution declares negroes not to be eligible to office, a great hue and cry is raised against the Democratic party. We should not wonder if a September session of Congress is not urged upon this new ground of offense.

Brunswick County.

Quite a large concourse of the people of that section of the county, assembled at Summerville on Saturday, as both parties had announced public speaking on that day. It was arranged for a joint discussion. Maj. Engelhard led off, and was replied to by Gen. Rutherford of the Freedmen's Bureau. One hour was allowed to each, with rejoinders of ten minutes. We trust, at least, the cause of justice and right suffered no detriment in this discussion.

Louis Levy and Abram McKenzie, of the Wilmington Colored Democratic Club, made effective speeches, containing wholesome advice to their colored friends. G. W. Arnold, also of the Freedmen's Bureau, addressed the crowd in the interests of the Radicals. Arnold's speech was certainly not inferior to his chiefs, and was generally marked by argument and advice, which must have a good effect upon the conduct of his colored friends, if it is followed.

The negroes marched to the point of meeting in military array, with banners, drums and fifes, under officers, and performed several military evolutions with a facility which demonstrated that the drill was a part of their political education. Both of these speakers talked peace, but threatened war in case of defeat. And their ignorant tools seemed already prepared for its inauguration.

The people of that section of Brunswick county are fully aroused and are determined to carry the county by such a majority that false registration and false returns cannot deprive them again of the advantages of their victory.

The Vermont Election.

In 1864 the vote of Vermont stood as follows:

Radical	42,419
Democratic	13,321
Rad. Maj	29,098

In 1867 the report was given in these figures:

Radical	31,694
Democratic	11,510
Rad. Maj	20,184

In 1868 the vote is according to the estimates just made:

Radical	42,000
Democratic	15,552
Rad. Maj	26,458

A comparison of these figure shows that the Democrats have made a comparative gain on the votes of '64 and '67.

In the former year the Radicals polled the largest vote they have ever given (42,419) and now they fall short of that by 404, while the Democrats, who in '64 polled 13,321 votes, and in '67, only 11,510, now come forward with the handsomely increased vote of 15,552, which is a gain of more than 2,000 on that cast in '64, and equal to an increase of 4,042 on that of '67.

From these figures it will be seen that the Democrats have polled the largest vote they ever cast in the State, while the Radicals fall short of their heaviest vote. In 1867, there being no interest felt in the election, fifteen thousand voters remained from the polls, and when three-fourths of the people are on one side of politics, it is easy to increase their majority by bringing out a full vote. Yet the relative Democratic increase is greater than that of their opponents, while as compared with the last Presidential election, there is a handsome gain.

Later estimates than is contained in the above figures, give the Radical candidate for Governor a majority of twenty-five thousand; while in the Legislature there are already *thrity-seven* Democratic members of the Legislature elected, and one-third of the State to hear from. Last year the Democrats had less than twenty in the entire State.

The rejoicing over this doubtful victory, when victory was certain, is one of the surest evidences of weakness. The Radicals are indeed thankful for small favors.

The Railroad Bridge Company—Progress of the Work.

In order to while away a few hours, the Associate paid a visit on Sunday last to Hilton, and ascertained some considerable idea of the progress of the works going on in that neighborhood.

Many have supposed this stupendous work would have been completed ere this, but the public will not be surprised at the apparent delay when they are made acquainted with the many difficulties the contractor has had to encounter. The work at the North East River, with the exception of an accident in sinking the mammoth cylinder, upon which the drawbridge rests, which occasioned some delay, was accomplished without serious or unexpected trouble. The bridge at this point has all been completed with the exception of track, painting, &c.; and the draw, which is quite extensive, has been placed in position, but yet requires some work, which is being done as fast as circumstances will admit. The work of crossing the rice fields and swamps to the northwest, or the main stream of the Cape Fear, has all been completed some time, or very nearly so. Perhaps the rails may require to be placed securely on the track. About this latter we are not sure.

The great drawback has been experienced in sinking the immense centre pier, or cylinder, in the Northwest River. This monster cylinder has already been sunk thirty-two feet below the bed of the river—being sixty-nine feet two inches below the grade of the road, and yet no foundation has been obtained. The work of sinking, however, is still progressing night and day.

In the downward course of this cylinder, quicksand, interspersed with small boulders of limestone and blue marl, cypress logs, any number of stumps, roots, &c., were encountered. One of the logs was thirty-four inches in diameter, and was found many feet below the surface of the river bed, but was finally removed by the strenuous exertions of the divers. We noticed at Hilton a large flint stone, found some thirty feet or more below the bed of the river. How this rock got there we leave for others to determine. Perhaps it may have *floated* down from the mountains during the great flood of which we read.

The delay occasioned by the difficulties stated (which it was impossible to foresee) will postpone the completion of the work beyond the time anticipated by many, but when finally finished it will rank among the first-class structures of the country. A due regard is paid to the cost it will occasion the Company, and the most economical system, compatible with the necessary durability of the structure, is observed.

The Coffer dam for the Northwest abutment has been placed in position. It is unfortunate that the sub-contractor on this dam has been prostrated from sickness and we regret to learn now lies at the point of death.

The difficulties encountered in sinking the centre pier has so far been overcome, and it is hoped a firm foundation will soon be reached. Much sickness has, we learn, existed among the divers lately. There are five of this class of men employed, and last week they were all down at one time. They, however, are all improving in health, and the work is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. It is necessarily slow, but one man at a time being enabled to operate with the apparatus. They are now prosecuting their labors fifty-eight feet below the surface of the water, where they are forced to remain for six hours at a time without once coming to the open air.

We cannot close these remarks without paying a due tribute to the indefatigable zeal, energy and perseverance displayed by Mr. Bollman, the Contractor, and Mr. McDowell, the Superintendent of the Company. Both have been untiring in their exertions, and have been almost constantly present at the scene of operations. Mr. Bollman's health has been seriously affected by his exposure, and he is now sick in Baltimore. Mr. Bollman is at this time represented by his son, who is spoken of in the highest terms. How Mr. McDowell has managed to keep well after having so constantly exposed himself, is a mystery. But being so interested in the progress of the work, health seems to him but a minor consideration. The structures upon which they are engaged will remain a monument for ages of what skilled labor and the inventive genius of man can accomplish.

THE GRADING

of the line of road connecting the Depot of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road with the joint track of the Railroad Bridge Company appears to be progressing quite rapidly. This work is being executed by the energetic contractors, Messrs. H. M. Drane and Andrew J. Jones. They have a large number of hands employed—three hundred or more, at this time. There is, however, considerable grading, levelling, &c., to be done before the track can be placed in position. This, nevertheless, is in the hands of gentlemen of energy, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and no doubt be completed before the work on Northwest River is finished. The difficulties encountered in sinking the centre pier at that place having been the main cause of the apparent delay in the whole construction of the road, making one grand connection of the three roads leading in and to the city.

Who Can Vote.

The impression is prevalent, we are informed, in some portions of the State, that those persons who were disfranchised under the Reconstruction Acts are still disqualified from voting. This is palpably erroneous. North Carolina having been officially declared to be in the Union, and her representatives to Congress having been admitted to seats, these Acts are no longer operative within this State. Nor is there any other law of Congress or clause of the Constitution of the United States which establish these or any other disabilities restraining the citizens of this State from the exercise of the elective franchise. The disabilities of the so-called Fourteenth Amendment, known as the Howard Amendment, have reference to office-holding and not to voting. We must, therefore, look to the so called Constitution of North Carolina and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

Article six, Section one, of this Constitution reads as follows:

"Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector."

So it will be seen every one of sufficient age and residence, without regard to color, race or former condition, shall be entitled to vote. The acts in regard to Registration, which we published yesterday and shall republish frequently before the election, contain the following sections in regard to the persons entitled to register and vote:

SEC. 6. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in the State twelve months preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, and shall be entitled to registration upon application.

SEC. 7. Except in cases provided for in section eleven of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election, unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote, unless he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered nor voted during this election in any other precinct." Such person having taken this oath shall thereupon be registered.

So there can be no doubt upon this question. Every male person who has obtained a residence and is of age is entitled to register, and after registration there can be no challenge, as the *applicant for registration*, and not the voter, can be challenged.

Therefore no disabilities exist by any real or pretended authority, and citizens hitherto disfranchised by military power are no longer excluded from the privilege of voting, and it is the duty of such persons to register their names and cast their votes at the coming election for President and Vice-President.

It may be well to add that all former registrations are now of no effect. In order to secure the right to vote there must be a new registration. Persons heretofore registered cannot vote unless they register anew. For this purpose time is given from the 15th of October until the election, and in certain cases on the day of election, to register. We suppose the officers appointed for this purpose will give ample and sufficient notice of the times and places.—Should this not be done, the political clubs and the public press will do all in their power to give the proper information. Nothing will be left undone by the Democratic party to secure a fair election, and we hope that no means will be spared to bring to punishment such as may violate the registration laws, whether they be officers to execute them, or applicants for registration.

Solution of Political Differences.

From all quarters come the preparation for war. Attempting to hide nefarious designs under the flimsy covering of a desire for peace—stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in—the Southern Radicals, in midnight leagues, under the pretense of political parades, and by acts of pretended Legislatures organizing special militia forces, or authorizing their so-called Governors to call out bodies of armed men, are as surely paving the way for violence and bloodshed as that such acts naturally and intentionally lead to such results. Already the peace of this State has been violently disturbed, since the war measures of the present State government have been inaugurated, and the barns of citizens have been burned, their lives threatened, and men have been murdered on political grounds. The condition of Tennessee is rapidly becoming the condition of North Carolina, with this difference: The two years of bloody experiment in the former has made her leaders grow circumspect, and the Senate of that State has just rejected the bill to empower the Governor to call out the militia, having at least learned a wholesome lesson from their sad experience. While, on the contrary, North Carolina is blindly falling into the very slough of destruction by organizing and arming one portion of her citizens against another, and giving its Governor extraordinary and dangerous powers to call out a special military force and involve the State in bloodshed and anarchy.

Upon what pretense is this done? To insure a fair election, they say—to command peace, peacefully if they can, forcibly if they must. How absurd is this assertion. With a majority of twenty thousand votes at the last election, and claiming forty thousand in the next, their numerical strength should be protection against fraud or force, were any desired or intended by what they believe to be the minority party. And when this fact is taken into consideration, with the further one that the masses of the Radical party are little interested in a stable government; have but little to lose by anarchy and confusion, but possibly much to gain thereby, in fact, know but little, and care less, of the great blessings and purposes of government, while their opponents, impoverished by one war, have proper dread of another, and can only hope for renewed prosperity in the wise and peaceful administration of their State and General Governments, present facts which must carry conviction of the untruthfulness of the assertion that the aims of the Radicals is peace, while that of their opponents is war.

In one event the pretended Governor of North Carolina declares his purpose to inaugurate war, and that is if there is any attempt to subvert the present government of this State. In that event, says his organ, it "would be resisted by Governor Holden at the head of one hundred thousand men." The citizens of North Carolina, acting under the proclamation of Provisional Governor Holden, established one government, for which the same Holden was a candidate for Governor, and it was subverted by Congress, and its law-abiding people have submitted to this act of tyranny, although the people of the United States have never endorsed the outrage, and the Supreme Court has been prevented by special legislation from declaring the act unconstitutional. Now we take it, if the people of the United States declare, by the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and if this decision is confirmed by the Supreme Court, we do not suppose the President of the United States would be deterred long from fear of the valliant Holden and his one hundred thousand men, nor would the citizens of North Carolina be intimidated from performing their duty by threats of executions for treason and the confiscation of estates. No; this whole matter must be decided by the verdict of the people at the polls, and by the highest legal tribunal of the country. If these be against us, we must and will submit. But on the other hand, if against the Radicals, they must and will submit, and such ridiculous threats only expose themselves to the ridicule and contempt of honorable men. These fellows may "whistle to keep their courage up" now, but let the people condemn them in November, and if they be still disposed to play the lion, for fear that they might hang themselves, "they will aggravate their voices so that they will roar you as gently as any sucking dove."

A truce, then, to such nonsense. It serves only to excite the passions of the ignorant and vicious. These questions of difference, pregnant as they are with the fate of the country, must be decided by the tribunals which the Constitution has given for their adjustment, and it will be dangerous to those who propose and attempt any other settlement.

Elections.

The next election will be held in Maine, and on the 14th inst. There is usually an election in California in September, but this year it will take place in November, at the time of the Presidential election. Three years out of four it is held in September, but whenever there is a Presidential election the two occur the same day. This will explain the cause of the mistake in publishing an election in California during the present month.

Agricultural Fair.

We have received the premium list of the Central Agricultural Society of Granville, Warren and Franklin. The Tenth Annual Fair will be held at Henderson on the 14th, 15th and 16th of October. The list embraces liberal prizes for excellence in every department of agriculture, mechanics and manfactures. Delegates from Agricultural Societies are especially invited to attend.

Bladen County.

We learn that a large meeting of the Bladenboro' Democratic Club was held at Bladenboro' on Saturday last. It is said to have been the largest gathering ever witnessed in Bladenboro'. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Dr. Justine Dwinelle, who had been previously invited, addressed the meeting. Our correspondent says his speech was one of the greatest efforts it has been his pleasure to listen to. It was logical, forcible and eloquent, as well as severe in its denunciations of the party in power. The Doctor is certainly a true friend to Democracy.

Progress of Civilization.

The following is an exact copy of a note from one of the new colored Commissioners of Duplin county, with his calculation attached. Let us have peace:

Sir

the
September 12 1861.
Mr Piewel

Sir, you sold me bacon at 18 cents per pond, I paid you three dolars, which paid for 18 pons, you have ony sent me 16 pons, you owe me 2½ pons.

yours truly,

D. T. BEST.

The following is his calculation:

18
18
—
112
18
—
202

For the Journal.

Robeson County.

HOLMESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7, 1868.

Dear Journal:—Democracy seems to flourish in this vicinity, and from the encouraging reports we have from other parts of the State we are now satisfied that North Carolina, that was always noted for the wisdom of her statesmen and for their prudence in council, is yet alive to those sacred interests of her enlightened people, and will decide in November next that a free, independent and *Democratic* government will and shall be established in the State. Our Clubs are thoroughly organized and at work. They have decided, after due deliberation and candid consideration, that men who are their enemies shall not remain on their premises and work out their destruction—notwithstanding *Brownlow*-Holden calls for six thousand negro policemen to control the election and make way for Radical rule in our State. Our people have decided to abide by the laws (constitutional laws) of the country—but they will not surrender their rights to negro or Radical force.

All the white men who were, in a moment of excitement, duped and fooled by a few Scalawags and negro-worshipers to join the Radical party, now withdraw their allegiance from that mongrel band and once more stand by the national Democratic banner that has so long floated over our land, and brought us safely through so many political storms and troubles. There are a few who do not yet join us, men who were engaged in all kinds of plunder and stealing during the war, and now are appointed Magistrates by the present Governor. A great many of the freedmen are joining us, while others are meditating upon the subject.

Our District and neighborhood are being thoroughly canvassed. No Radical speech is made without a reply being made by a Democrat, unless he makes it in the darkest corner of Black Ankle, during the midnight hours. The term Black Ankle is applied to a section of country of about three miles area, and if the earth was raked and the sea skimmed there could not be found such another set of devils.—There was a speech made at this place a few days ago by an intelligent colored Democrat. He acquitted himself very well, and fully explained to his colored brethren the fallacy of the course they were pursuing. He explained the term scalawag more satisfactorily to me than any definition I had ever heard. He said in Cincinnati there was always large droves of hogs brought to market; they were classed off as follows: Number one, two and three, and each was sold as they were numbered, number one bringing the highest price. After classing them off as above described, he said there was damnable shoats that no person would have, and these were called *scalawagers*.

The organization of our Club has never yet been publicly announced. The resolutions adopted endorse the course pursued by our State Convention, and the principles of the Democratic platform and the candidates who now are before the people, claiming their suffrage upon the principles of Constitutional Liberty and independence of the European race.

They ignore and look with contempt upon Holden as he administers our laws. If I wished to give any intelligent man of this community an emetic cathartic I would administer a teaspoonfull of Holden's law and associate with it his name, in order that the action might be more prompt. If it failed to o, erate in five minutes I would consider the case hopelessly gone. But it operates well with the negroes as a diffusable stimulant, provided *Dr. Thomas*, of *Lumberton*, would administer the dose.

The officers of the Holmesville Democratic Club are:

President—A. N. Nance.

Vice-Presidents—A. C. Oliver and Jos. Page, Sr.

Treasurer—John F. Grantham.

Recording Secretary—John P. Oliver.

Corresponding Secretary—Lewellyn.

There are other officers of minor importance, but time and space will prevent me from saying more. Listen, fellow-citizens, for a great victory from Robeson county.

Yours truly,

LEWELLYN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Religious Revival in Robeson.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

DEAR JOURNAL:—While politics have claimed the attention of our people, religion is pressing her demands and sanctifying the means for the amelioration of our beloved country.

Robeson county is now the theatre of an unusual effort to diffuse Gospel principles. The Churches in Lumberton and surrounding country are realizing a more copious outpouring of the Holy Spirit than known for many years. This work is chiefly confined to the Conservative population, and is overcoming every species of opposition.

Respectfully,

HAYNES LENNON.

The City Election—A Democratic Gain of One Member of Council.

The Democrats did not expect to carry the city; neither did they presume their opponents would be able to poll a larger vote than they did a year ago. It will be seen that the Democrats polled two hundred more votes on Tuesday than at the same election last year; while the Radicals succeeded in increasing their vote in about the same proportion. The Radicals polled nearly their full strength, while the Democrats did not poll as many votes, by about six or seven hundred, as they calculate to do in November.

"In 1866, at the city election, we polled but 1,041 votes for Mayor; our opponents polled 1,322; now we poll 1,255 for Assessor, and they 1,520, with all the disadvantages we have named against us. It will be seen that compared with the vote of 1866, our opponents gain 194, while we gain 212, an increase of twenty-eight votes in excess of their increase. And notwithstanding they have lost one-fifteenth of the Council, they are making as much noise over the supposed gain of a few votes as though they had a clear victory, and lost nothing in the encounter on Tuesday.

"The gain in this city is on the Democratic side. We have two Councilmen now; we had but one member before.—We elect the two inspectors in the First Ward, where Mr. Batterbury was only defeated by a resort to falsehood and foul and unfair means. We received the votes of some of the best men in the Republican ranks, and are proud of the position our party occupies to-day."

Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette*.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1868.

Editors of the Raleigh Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been requested by some of our Southern friends, engaged in trade in this city, to address a line to you in regard to a story which originated in the Brooklyn Union, a Radical paper, stating, in substance, that at a meeting of leading merchants in this city, it was resolved that no more goods should be sold, on credit, to Southern merchants. The statement derived credibility from the fact that the Union is said to be owned, in whole or in part, by S. B. Chittenden, the head of a leading dry goods house, (and a strong Radical.) But Mr. Chittenden publishes a note in this mornings Journal of Commerce, declaring his ignorance of and disbelief in any such meeting or resolution. The Journal itself has taken pains to make extensive inquiries, and has found no house which knows or approves of such a meeting or resolution. The Times, (Radical,) also repudiates the story.

We think we may, therefore, with perfect confidence, state that no Southern merchant, who has heretofore had credit in this city, and who continues to deserve it, will be refused by those who do a credit business at all. Indeed, the whole story is rendered ridiculous by the fact, which is within our own knowledge, that a number of North Carolina and other Southern merchants are now in this city, buying upon their own terms.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

A letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer from St. Louis, Missouri, dated September 1st says:

Democrats in this city increase in enthusiasm every day. Radicals are apathetic and indifferent about registering. The Germans are greatly estranged from Radicalism. The Democrats claim three to one of voters thus far registered.

A letter from Columbus, Ohio, to the same paper, says:

Our advices from all parts of the State are to the effect that the Democratic meetings are everywhere larger and far more enthusiastic than the Radical gatherings. Conversions from Radicalism to Democracy are reported daily to headquarters here.

There is an establishment for canning peaches at Atlanta, Ga., which employs five hundred hands.

From the New Haven Register.

Death of Hon. T. H. Seymour.

Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Hartfort, died in that city on Thursday evening, of typhoid fever, aged 61. He was educated at the Middletown Military Institute, and afterwards studied law and practiced the profession. He was a Representative in Congress from this State from 1843 to 1845. In 1846, he went to Mexico as major of the 9th Connecticut regiment, and was promoted to the colonelcy at the battle of Chepultepec, on the fall of Col. Ransom. He was elected Governor of the State in 1850, and re-elected three times in succession. He was Minister to Russia during President Pierce's administration, and has held other offices of honor and trust.

Few men have lived whose personal qualities attracted so many warm friendships. He was the soul of honor and integrity. His heart warmed in sympathy with the troubles of others, and his generosity was only limited by his means. He united the bravery of the lion with the gentleness of woman. No one could know him and not love him.

At home and abroad he contracted friendships of the most enduring kind—and though a rigid Democratic republican, in principle and practice, he was as much a favorite with the Emperor and nobility of Russia, as with the commonalty of his native State. He never evaded a public or personal responsibility—or turned his back on a principle or friend. A purer man, in thought or action, never lived. He would not have accepted the highest station in the world, at the cost of his consistency; the wealth of the Indies could not have corrupted him; nor the "wheel and rack" moved him to the betrayal of a cause he had once espoused. A determined man in his creed, he practiced the largest tolerance to others, and seldom indulged in denunciation, except when he suspected corruption. We do not feel competent to speak of our deceased friend as his character deserves—that will be done by some abler pen—but we could not permit the first impressions of our regret at his death to pass, without a tribute to his memory.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

HARTFORD, Friday, Sept. 4.

The funeral of ex-Gov. Seymour will take place at 11 o'clock A. M., Monday next, at Christ's Church. The City Government met this evening, and passed a resolution in respect to the memory of the deceased, and voted to attend the funeral in a body. Meetings of citizens and military were also held for the same purpose. The funeral will be largely attended. There will be a military escort, and in the procession the Knights Templar, of which the deceased was a member,, and other masonic orders. Gen. N. W. Waterman will officiate as Chief Marshal. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York, cousin of the deceased, is expected to be present.

Important Acts.

We publish below two important acts passed by the Legislature, at its last session:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A LIEN IN FAVOR OF BUILDERS, MECHANICS AND MATERIAL MEN.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That any vessel or building built or rebuilt, repaired or improved, together with the necessary lot on which such building may be situated, shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same or materials furnished.

Sec. 2. Such lien shall cease within five days of the completion of such building or vessel or of the repairs thereon; and in case of the delivery of materials within five days of the delivery of the last item thereof, unless a notice of such lien shall previously thereto be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county wherein such building is situated, or in case of a vessel when the materials are furnished or labor performed, and within ninety days of such completion or delivering as above, unless suit shall have previously been brought thereon.

Sec. 3. The notice of the lien shall consist of an affidavit setting forth the date, amount and particulars of the claims thereto, sworn before some Justice of the Peace and subscribed by the claimant.

Sec. 4. Every laborer performing labor in the making or securing of any crops, shall have a lien upon such crops, which shall have a priority to every other lien.

Sec. 5. Such lien may be enforced by attachments, and shall cease upon the removal of the crops from the premises whereon it was made.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 22d day of August, 1868.

AN ACT

TO MAKE BANK BILLS A SET OFF.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec. 1. That where any note or bond has been, or may hereafter be, given as a renewal of any debt or demand due or payable to any Bank in this State, whose charter bears date prior to the 20th of May, 1861, the bills of said Bank shall be a legal set off to such note or bond, without regard to whether such note or bond be made payable to said Bank or to some other party; and the bills of such Bank may be offered, and shall be, received to sustain the plea of set off to any suit brought upon such note or bond in any Court of this State whether said note or bond be made payable to such Bank or any other party.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 22d day of August, A. D., 1868.

A Letter from Ex-Governor Seymour.

UTICA, July 24, 1868.

My Dear Sir:—I have not been able, until this moment, to answer your kind letter of the 13th inst. I am gratified with the kindness of my friends; but they have plunged me into a sea of troubles. I do not know how the canvass will go; but now that I am in the fight, I shall do the best I can. I see the Republicans are trying to dodge the financial issues, and to sink the election into a more personal contest.—Our papers must not allow this. They must push the debt and taxation upon public attention. If you get time, I hope you will run up and see me. Mrs. S. joins me in asking you to give our respects to Mrs. Ingersoll. I shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL, New Haven, Ct.

Removal of "Lee's Rock" from the Antietam National Cemetery.

The Hagerstown Mail says: "Very few persons are aware, probably, that 'Lee's Rock,' an object of great interest to visitors at the Antietam National Cemetry, has been removed. This was done by order of the trustees at a meeting held at the office of the Association, at Sharpsburg, Maryland, June 17, 1868. The motion for its removal was made by the Hon. B. Lapham, of Rhode Island, and the resolution which effected it read as follows:

'*Resolved*, That the superintendent, Dr. A. Briggs, be and he is hereby, authorized to remove all fixed rocks from the cemetery grounds, which project above the surface, at least one foot below the surface, which work shall be done and completed before the next meeting of the board.'"

A letter from Coosa county, Alabama, to the Montgomery Mail, says:

"A great revolution has taken place in the Radical ranks up here. Thos. Lambert, State Senator; James Vansandt, Representative; Thomas H. Fargarson, Probate Judge; Geo. W. Richardson, Solicitor; Jno. A. Filbert, Circuit Clerk; W. C. Lackey, Sheriff; A. W. Brayer, the old He Radical of this section; John Walker, W. L. Roberts, W. W. Richardson, Elijah Sellers, George Varner, &c., &c., have declared for Seymour and Blair! Almost every negro in Coosa is for Seymour and Blair! Grant won't receive a dozen votes in this county.

Judge Fargarson has received a letter from W. E. Dennis, of Wetumpka, announcing that himself, the Bulgers, W. G. Delony, Solicitor, and many other prominent Radicals of that county, are out for Seymour and Blair.

Judge Pelham, of Talladega, is out making speeches for Seymour and Blair."

Fashion authorities announce three cornered visiting cards.

For the Journal.

Foreign Labor, its Advantages and Disadvantages.

Editors Journal:—In these times when every industrial pursuit seems to be on the wane, and intelligent and active farmers are busy devising schemes for future progress, I, as an humble spectator, did not deem an effort inappropriate to call their attention to an overlooked fact. But first, what are the advantages of foreign labor? All that I can see is that they are industrious people, by report. Their industry, economy and whole character, as a working people, cannot be fairly disputed, nor will I say that they will be a *national* burden. My object is not to disapprove of or condemn the praise bestowed upon them heretofore, as a laboring class. That they perhaps merit and it should be granted to them. But after we acknowledge their diligence and the fact that they will make the native stronger by increasing the *white* population, all is conceded that they deserve for the present. Their introduction into this country is a secondary consideration. Their disadvantages in North Carolina, especially, are these. What to-day is the position of the young men—Confederate soldiers of North Carolina? and what that of the land owners? their countrymen, their friends, and in many instances their parents or relatives? Many of the old farmers are holding on to their lands and trying to work them as they formerly did, trusting that, with a few impudent and worthless negroes, they can manage to pay taxes and make some sort of a living until a change in the political sentiment of the country, or foreign labor, will allow them to till the broad acres to which they are so much wedded in the old "before-the-war" style. In vain have our agricultural societies asked them in the most plain and conclusive terms to improve small lots of land, confining their operations to so much as they can make rich and productive.—Their sons, young men of business qualifications, hang around the old homestead as unweaned children for the want of a better chance—endorsing and supporting the views of a parent in whose judgment they have unbounded confidence, and whose opinions were moulded in times of slavery, unfitting them to a certain degree for appreciating the new order of things. Now, I ask, must the Confederate soldier remain unemployed and wait for foreign labor?—No, you will say, he should go to work.—That is true, but on whose land? Must he improve a home to which another holds a title? He is not ashamed of work, but he merits the remuneration which honest industry deserves. He can farm with as much grace as he could carry the standard of the proudest people the world ever saw. You may tell him of the "dignity of labor," which he gratefully appreciates, but he wishes to rear his superstructure on his own foundation. Then let those farmers who have large half-worked farms hush the cry for foreign labor awhile, and try those who are of our blood. Give the Southerner the first and most liberal offer. In the end, I think, they will find it best, for they have a neighbor whose sympathies are akin to their own. They will not, as in the foreigner's case, have to trouble themselves about houses of worship for them. Some land-owners have no children to bestow their property on. What will they do? Nothing speaks of a change in the future. If the industrious and enterprising stranger comes here, who will be more likely than him to *buy* it? Allow me to make a suggestion. Let the Southern young men buy your surplus lands and pay so much annually till the account is balanced. Many of our soldiers were poor men, and if they have any land at all, it is inferior to the unoccupied swamp lands of the former slave-holder. Now, what is to become of him when the enterprising German begins his operations here, who will, in a few years, pay for the land he occupies, and as much more as he wishes, becoming himself an established citizen, while the Confederate soldier is hesitating? Many will say there is room for both, and the very men who utter the sentiment are refuting it by their actions. If they think so, why are no offers made to the young men—native "Tar-heels"—like those they will have to make to the German? I mean such as Mr. Leiding, of South Carolina, proposes, (Weekly Journal, June 13th), whose proposition, I believe, many native white men would like to accept. There are many of our best and most energetic young men of the present day seeking clerkships in every city, town and village, afraid, 'tis said, of farm labor. Too proud to till the soil—too delicate to handle farming implements—too feminine to compete with the athletic Irishman in honest labor. Is that the praise to bestow on the soldiers of Lee and Johnston? Is that a compliment to the indomitable will and heroic courage upon which the nation gazed with wonder through four years of unequal strife? No; 'tis a misapplied censure. They see only a livelihood, if they remain on another's farm. They have no home of their own to beautify and adorn—no farm to occupy their time, and to live out a dreary life of self-support in a poor, down trodden country is not congenial to the gay and excitable American. He seeks the city with its varied amusements. If nothing belongs to him in the land he fought for, and no nucleus is given or liberally sold to him around which to gather his earnings, what has he to remain for? I say liberally sold, because his purse is with the "Lost Cause." Offer him a home and exact a certain amount annually, and the honest soldier will become the honest farmer and debtor. Then let those who have large, half-worked farms settle, if they are generous enough to settle any one, those who in times of trial were true. Look over them and put foreigners first, and you seal the fate of the Southern young man.

In conclusion, young gentlemen, as one of your number, I ask you to give these thoughts your calm consideration. Those of you especially who live in the country should think where and when you are to begin. Now, in the bloom of youth, when manhood walks boldly forward with lives unfettered by the roughs of years is the time to become self-reliant. You cannot deny your existence, nor overlook your future destiny. Time will, ere long, in its steady and onward march, take those from among you on which you depend, and unless you struggle in civil life as you did for the sunny South, you will be superseded by strangers, and your past heroism will be repudiated. Take hold of your own country with your own hands, and work out a name and a history.

Though pride may spurn the toiling crowd,
The tattered garb, the crownless hat;
Yet God and Nature cry aloud:
The man is none the worse for that.

Murder of an Entire Family.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—A German named Willeck, and his wife and two children, residing at Randolph, ten miles below this city, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, were found dead in their dwelling last Thursday morning. The murder is supposed to have been committed by negroes for the sake of one hundred dollars, which Willeck is known to have possessed.

STATE NEWS.

Gov. Worth.—The health of Governor Worth, we are glad to say, is improving, and we learn that he intends to resume the practice of the law in this city. He is now on a visit North for the purpose of renewing his business relations with his former clients.—Ral. *Sentinel, 7th.*

Hon. D. L. Swain.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society held in New York City on the 3d inst., a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial on the death of Hon. David L. Swain, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Gen. J. B. Gordon.—This distinguished gentleman will address the people of Mecklenburg, at Charlotte, to-day, (Tuesday.)

Special Indian Agent Appointed.—Mr. S. H. Swetland, of Washington City, has been appointed Special Agent of the Indian Bureau, to make a roster of loyal Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain their annuities from the Government. Some time since a man named Powell was appointed for this purpose, but failed to do anything except to draw his pay, and the Indians have consequently suffered from inability to obtain their just dues.

Edenton Transcript.—This spirited Weekly Journal, after a short suspension, has resumed publication, and will do good service in the cause. It is efficiently and trenchantly conducted by Wm. Brenan, Esq. Success to it and its able Editor.—Price $3 per annum.

More Soldiers.—Co. F. 40th Regiment (colored,) Infantry arrived here on night before last from Wadesboro', N. C. We have now in all an army of ten companies of "kullored veterans" hard by our town.
Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

Straws.—Sheriff Masten, and some four or five other office holders, made an appointment to speak at Carter's School House one night last week, and form a Grant and Colfax Club. They were on hand agreeably to appointment, and so were some thirty other persons, but as bad luck would have it, they were all Seymour and Blair men—the enthusiasm of the faithful had suddenly grown cool and the crack of the Sheriff's whip had failed to bring them up.

The office holders seemed to think it was a bad night for Grant clubs and departed wiser and sadder men, with a good sized flea in their ears. When it is considered that this locality was one of the strong holds of radicalism, it is significant of the great change that is taking place in our county.
Winston *Sentinel.*

Nash.—A Seymour and Blair Club was organized in District No. 1, in Nash county, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. Col. William H. Rowland was elected President. A number of colored voters gave in their names. So the good work goes bravely on in Nash.

Welcome Visitors.—A number of gentlemen from Hagerstown, Maryland, have arrived in Richmond, on the look out for lands on which to settle laborers. The delegation is headed by Mr. Dechett, editor of the Hagerstown Mail, who has traveled extensively in this State and Virginia during the last few months. The party will separate in Richmond—a portion of them coming to this State, where, we are sure, they will meet with a hearty welcome.—Raleigh *Sentinel, 8th.*

Young Mr. Douglas, a son of Senator Douglas, and Aide to "Gov." Holden, recently made a Grant and Colfax speech to a negro meeting in this city—his maiden effort. His distinguished father once said: "This is a white man's government, made by white men for white men and their posterity forever."—Ral. *Sent., 8th.*

The Conservative Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, assembled in Plymouth Saturday, and their action was characterized with enthusiasm and unanimity of sentiment. The Hon. David A. Barnes, one of the late judges of the Superior Court, was the unanimous choice of the Convention for their candidate to the next Congress of the United States. The district was largely represented by delegates from eleven out of the fourteen counties composing the district.
Norfolk *Day Book.*

Where's Your Mule?—John Muckleveene, a colored member of the midnight League, wishes us to say that he is anxiously waiting for that 40 acres of land, and that mule and $100, which he was promised when he joined the League.—Until those promises are fulfilled, he advises all the colored people to have nothing to do with such a deceitful party.—They've fooled you once, be smart enough not to let them fool you again.
Ashville *News.*

Outrageous Assault.—Mr. William H. Jones was brutally assaulted about ten o'clock last night by a negro named Bob, who is working for C. L. Estes, and his head severely cut by a blow from a pitcher in the hands of his assailant. A crowd of negroes quickly collected, marched around the streets with Bob in their midst, and attempted by other means to raise a riot.
Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

The Wigwam.—The wigwam was completed yesterday, and will be used, for the first time, in the flag presentation on Tuesday next. It will afterwards be the place where sound doctrines and principles will be enunciated, and an active campaign of Craven county, in the interest of Seymour and Blair, carried on.
Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

First Bale from Johnston.—Col. A. J. Heath has forwarded to Messrs. J. B. Hunter & Co., of Portsmouth, Va., the first bale of cotton from Johnston county, the present season, and thus obtains the premium offered by those gentlemen.

The Distilling Tax.—We have alluded to the Radical tax upon fruit distillers, in North Carolina, as monstrous. We learn that the Radicals are declaring that the tax has been repealed. This is false. The last Congress reduced the tax on liquor from $2 to 50 cents per gallon. The ostensible reason for this was, that the high tax had led to such an amount of corruption and fraud, that a lower tax would secure more revenue.

The Radical tax of $400 on fruit distillers *still remains,* as may be seen by the following telegrams. Mr. Helper telegraphs to the Revenue Commissioner:

U. S. Internal Revenue,
Salisbury, July 29, 1869.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Com. of Int. Rev.:

Shall I conform to the law of 1867, with respect to the special tax of distillers of apples, peaches, &c.? Answer by telegram.

Very respectfully,
H. H. Helper.

REPLY.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1868.

H. H. Helper, Assessor:

Special tax on fruit distillers is *four hundred ($400) dollars.*
E. A. Rollins,
Com. Int. Rev.

Raleigh *Sentinel, 9th inst.*

From the Richmond Dispatch.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS BETWEEN GENERALS ROSECRANS AND ROBERT E. LEE.

LETTER OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

White Sulphur Springs,
West Virginia, August 26, 1868.

General: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come, with my heart in my hand, to learn the condition, wishes and intention of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of grave, energetic, self-sacrificing men, who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "States' rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation; and, also, that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralization, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Chistendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par; and that, therefore, the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value, until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible if not probable to arise; such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good and ill.

I believe—every one, I know, who reflects believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good-will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freemen peacefully, prosperously, and contentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise, and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our Government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future. Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union—every thinking man of the great West and North asks—why it cannot be done.

We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it; that if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off of the ignorant, inexperienced colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of Government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give into it, or move out of the country.

Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and the people of the North and West, I dare say, believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter and surer way to get good government for all at the South.

We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate, and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is—"Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the people of the south think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things.

I came to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and so many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it. I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join you in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the south to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry out that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the north and west, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man—in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who would concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men—who want substantial and solid peace—and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,
W. S. Rosecrans.

General R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

GENERAL LEE'S REPLY:

White Sulphur Springs,
West Virginia, Aug. 26, 1868.

General:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestions I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found, with my own, appended to this answer. With this explanation we proceed to give you a candid statement of what be believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision.

At the close of the war the southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government. Through their State conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil all their duties under the Constitution of the United States which they had sworn to protect. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been, in a great measure, healed. As far as we are advised the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling towards the Government of the United States; but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them it it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling towards them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which southern agriculture affords they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higer motive, would, therefore, prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that but for the influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which will place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them, to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacles to their prosperity. They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say on behalf of the Southern people and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be,

Very respectfully and truly,

R E Lee, of Virginia; G T Beauregard, Louisina; Alex H Stephens, Georgia; C M Conrad, Lousiana; Linton Stephens, Georgia; A T Caperton, West Virginia; John Echols, Virginia; F S Stockdale, Texas; F W Pickens, South Carolina; Wm J Robertson, Virginia; Joseph R Anderson, Virginia; Wm T Turner, West Virginia; C H Subee, South Carolina; E Fontaine, Virginia; John Letcher, Virginia; B C Adams, Mississippi; *N J* Green, North Carolina; Lewis E Harvie, Virginia; P V Daniel, Jr, Virginia; W T Southerlin, Virginia; A B Jones, Louisiana; Tontant Beauregard, Texas; M O H Norton, Louisiana; T P Branch, Georgia; H T Russell, Georgia; Sam'l J Douglas, Florida; Jeremiah Morton, Virginia; John B Baldwin, Virginia; Geo W Bolling, Virginia; Theodore Flournoy, Virginia; James Lyons, Virginia.

To General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

For the Journal.

Seymour and Blair Club—Brunswick County.

Town Creek, Sept. 5th, 1868.

The Seymour and Blair Club was duly organized by calling D. T. Montrose to the Chair, and appointing John N. Bennett Secretary.

Upon motion, P. L. Sellers, John Biggs, W. W. Drew, A. H. Evans and Stephen Ganey were appointed a committee to report a Constitution for the government of the organization and the names of suitable persons for permanent officers.

Whereupon the committee reported an acceptable Constitution, and the following gentlemen as permanent officers, who were unanimously chosen, viz:

For President—J. A. Evans.

Vice-Presidents—Rufus Galloway, D. T. Montrose and Daniel Skipper.

Secretary—J. N. Bennett.

Treasurer—P. L. Sellers.

Directors—A. H. Evans, W. W. Drew, J. B. Evans, J. Biggs and A. V. Goodman.

Ordered that these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

J. N. Bennett, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Sampson County.

Clinton, N. C., Aug. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Seymour and Blair Club here to-day, the President, J. H. Hill, Jr., took the Chair and called the meeting to order.

On motion, Dr. A Holmes and Capt. A. M. Mosely were appointed a committee to wait on Capt. J. C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, and request him to address the meeting. Capt. Dobbin entered and was introduced by Dr. A. Holmes, in a short but very neat and appropriate speech, in which he took occasion to pay a high tribute of praise to such men as Capt. Dobbin, who battled manfully for the "Lost Cause," and who are now making manly efforts in the cause of civil and religious liberty, soon to be submitted to the decision of the ballot box.

Capt. Dobbin entertained the meeting for some time in his usual happy and eloquent manner, urging the people to immediate and energetic action, and commending to them Gov. Seymour, the patriot and statesman, and now the standard-bearer of those principles, upon the establishment of which will depend, not only the salvation of the Southern people, but also that of the entire country.

Capt. Dobbin is a young orator of much promise, and is destined ere long to make his mark, and prove that he is a veritable "chip of the old block." To his acts of conspicuous gallantry under circumstances that "tried men's souls," your correspondent having been an eye-witness, can bear full testimony.

H. L. Holmes, Esq., being repeatedly called for, came forward and addressed the meeting in a very forcible manner.

The meeting was really enthusiastic; and the people are fully aroused, and seem to realize the immense interests with which the coming election is fraught, and are determined to leave no stone unturned in Sampson. These are perilous times through which we are now passing; and, although many of the sentinels on the watch towers of the Constitution have proved traitors to their trust, being influenced only by motives of self-promotion and aggrandizement, yet we trust that there is enough of virtue in this great nation to save it if it can only be brought to bear.

This thing of burdensome taxation, a matter now too much overlooked by our press and canvassers, should be squarely and fairly set before the people. The purse, and especially anything tending to its unnecessary depletion, is a tender point with most men, and may be made a very efficient channel through which to rouse them to action.

Many of the fair daughters of Clinton graced the meeting with their presence and smiles of encouragement. The ladies are always right, and were they disposed to wield the irresistible power and influence that they have, soon, very soon, would we have a better country.
M.

For the Journal.

Seymour and Blair Club—Bladen County—Organized at Parker's Store, Bladen County, September 2d, 1868.

The meeting was organized by appointing W. C. Parker temporary Chairman and R. M. Devane temporary Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, on motion a committee was appointed to recommend officers for the Club, which reported as follows:

For President.—W. J. Parker.

For Vice Presidents.—R. M. Devane and W. K. Cromartie.

For Recording Secretary.—A. S. Smith.

For Corresponding Secretary.—D. Johnson, Jr.

Which recommendation was unanimously approved.

On motion the following committee was named to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting: R. M. Devane, P. L. Cromartie, M. M. Smith, Wiley Reeves, M. Monroe.

The committee, through their chairman, R. M. Devane, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, We regard the election of Seymour and Blair necessary to the restoration of peace, quiet and the old time honored privileges and protections of our government. Therefore

Resolved 1st, That the Club at this place do endorse their nomination, and pledge its best efforts in their support.

2d, That we invite the colored people to unite with us in the election of Seymour and Blair, and the restoration of constitutional government

3d, That while we are at all times ready to instruct our colored friends as to their true interest, we deny the right of any legislative body to dictate to us as to whom we shall employ, or who shall occupy houses under our control.

4th, That it is impolitic and inconsistent with our duty to our country to assist the enemies thereof in the execution of their nefarious designs, and we therefore declare our determination to act in strict accordance with our convictions.

The following committee was appointed to present suitable rules and regulations for the government of the Club, with directions to report at next meeting, viz: R. M. Devane, W. K. Cromartie and M. Monroe.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Wilmington *Journal* and *Star* for publication.

W. J. Parker, Chm'n.
A. S. Smith, Sec'y.

REGISTRATION.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec 1. That the Commissioners of counties shall have power (a majority of such Commissioners who are duly qualified being present), to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of elections in their respective counties as from time to time they may deem expedient, giving thirty days notice thereof, by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one in their county, in three public places and at the Court House in their county.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall, prior to the tenth day of September next, provide for and forward to the Commissioners of counties, suitable registration books for each election precinct as established for the last previous election, and a suitable number of the blank forms of oaths, prescribed by Article VI, section 4, of the Constitution.

Sec. 3. In case the Commissioners of counties shall not receive on or before the first day of October next, a sufficient number of registration books and blank forms of oaths, as above prescribed, they shall provide themselves with the same at the expense of the State.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners of counties, or in case no Commissioners shall have qualified, the Governor shall, on or before the fifth day of October next, select one Justice of the Peace for each election precinct in their counties, who shall act as Registrar of voters for such precinct. He shall be furnished with a registration book and blank forms of oath, and shall at all times, from the fifteenth day of October next until the day of the next Presidential election, receive and register such qualified voters as may offer, administering the oath provided by the fourth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, to which oath he shall require each elector to subscribe previous to registering his name in the registration book He shall receive a fee of five cents for each voter registered, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

Sec. 5. The County Commissioners, or in case no Commissioners shall have qualified for their respective precincts, (counties), the Governor shall, on or before the twentieth day of October next, appoint two electors in each precinct, who shall, with the Registrar, be judges of elections at the next ensuing Presidential election, and shall, fifteen days previous thereto, appoint one Justice of the Peace and two electors in each precinct as judges of elections for every ensuing State, county and municipal election. The judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election and shall be sworn by the sheriff, or, in his absence, by some Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, to conduct the election fairly and impartially, according to the Constitution and laws of the State; and in default of acting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Such judges, in addition to the powers conferred upon them by this act shall have all the powers and duties heretofore vested in inspectors of elections, not inconsistent herewith, and be subject to the same penalties.

Sec. 6. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration upon application.

Sec. 7. Except in cases provided for in section eleven, of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote unless he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I. ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered nor voted during this election in any other precinct." Such person having taken this oath shall thereupon be registered.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the judge of election to keep the registration books for their precinct at the place of holding the election during the day of such election, and to register therein the name of any legal voter, first administering the oath as provided in the last section, before receiving the vote of any elector not previously registered.

Sec. 9. Immediately after any election, the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the Register of Deeds of their counties.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Register of Deeds, previous to any election to be held after November next, to furnish the judges of election for each precinct with the registry books for their precinct.

Sec. 11. The Registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter under his signature a certificate of registration, stating the county and precinct in which such voter shall be registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration such elector may vote in any precinct in his county, without further registration.

Sec. 12. Upon receiving such vote, the judges of elections shall fold such certificate of registration with the ballot of the elector offering to vote thereupon and deposit it with his ballot in the ballot box.

Sec. 13. All acts and sections of acts, ordinances and sections of ordinaces, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS."

The General Assembly do enact: Sec. 1. That the Justice of the Peace appointed by the Commissioners or by the Governor to act as Registrar of voters in each election precinct, as provided in the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Voters," shall make out two copies of the original registration book for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; which said copies when certified to be correct by the Registrar, shall have all the legal force and effect of the original registration book.

Sec. 2. That the County Commissioners, or in case no Commissioner shall have qualified, the Governor shall, on or before the 20th of October next, appoint six electors at each precinct who shall, with the Registrar, be judges of election at the next ensuing Presidential election; and the said six electors shall take the place of the electors provided for in the fifth section of the said act and shall perform all the duties which have been conferred upon them.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the judges provided for in the preceding section to provide at least three separate ballot boxes on the day of the election at their precincts for the convenience of voters, and as many more boxes as they may think necessary. Two judges shall preside at each of the three ballot boxes, and if a majority of the judges think more boxes necessary, they shall appoint two additional judges for each additional box. The Registrar shall assist at all the boxes.

Sec. 4. The Registrar of voters shall furnish the original registration book and the two copies hereinafter provided for, to the judges of the election in the precinct for which he is appointed; he shall furnish one copy to the judges of each of the three boxes, and if there be more than three boxes, he shall furnish one additional copy for each additional box.

Sec. 5. The Registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, vote more than one time, shall be guilty of a misdemeaner, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court; and any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

Sec. 7. No registered voter shall be challenged on the day of election, but those offering to register on the day of election may be challenged, and every person applying for registration before the election may be challenged at that time in like manner.

Sec. 8. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of State shall furnish a printed copy of this act to the Commissioners of each County.

Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9—Noon.

A careful calculation of the Vermont election shows a Democratic increase of 33½ per cent., and a Republican increase of 22 per cent. as compared with the election previous.

From California—Shipwrecks.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9—Noon.

The schr. A. J. Barr has been sunk off Fairalono Island. The crew were saved by means of small boats. They endured many hardships and privations.

The report that the Italian bark Arignardillo was ashore below the Clifton House and abandoned to the under writers is incorrect. She is in Genoa.

The Kentucky Mining Company have declared a dividend of $30 per share on the capital stock invested.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

London, Sept. 9—Noon.

From Foo Chow (China) it is reported that the Tea market throughout the month of August was heavy. The exports of new tea reached during that month, eighty-one million pounds.

London, Sept. 9—Afternoon.

The ship Tucker, heretofore reported as having been blown ashore, has gone to pieces. The crew were saved.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9—P. M.

In reciprocating Lisle's courtesy Secretary McCulloch directs that the registered tonage of the british vessels shall be taken as correct in American ports.

Revenue to-day reached two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars.

It is officially announced that tobacco may now be shipped for export in bond to export bonded warehouses in the thirty-second district of New York, and the third district of Maryland.

Commissioner Rollins demands Buckly's dismissal, but Secretary McCulloch declines to interfere.

There is no present prospects of compromise between McCulloch and Rollins.

The investigation in New York is progressing without any pointed developments.

S. N. Pike, of Opera house and whiskey fame, a brother-in-law of General Schenck, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, is mentioned by the witnesses.

Georgia Legislature.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9—P. M.

The House has passed a bill giving aid to the Air Line Railway through Northeastern Georgia.

A message was received from the Governor enclosing the report of the committee in the case of persons applying for seats vacated by expelled negroes, or giving the names of persons receiving the next highest vote. A lengthy protest accompanied the report, against the action of the House expelling the negroes. It reviewed the constitutionality of the question, and stated that the constitution clearly gave the negroes the right to hold the position.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That that portion of the communication from the Governor reflecting upon the action of the House deciding as to the eligibility of free persons of color under the constitution, be returned to the Governor with the following:

"*Resolved,* That said communication is not warranted by the resolution upon which the Governor requested them to act, and that the members of each House are judges of the qualifications of its members, and not the Governor.—They are the keepers of their own conscience, and not His Excellency."

A resolution was passed to swear in the members having the next highest vote who are not ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment. Several of the new members were sworn in and took their seats.

Railroad Accident.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 9—P. M.

The cars on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad met with a terrible accident this morning, six miles below Pollard, while crossing Escambia river trestle. The trestle gave way, and the three front cars fell through. Several persons were badly hurt. Mr. J. T. Warren, the express messenger, was instantly killed.

From South Carolina.

Columbia, Sept. 9—P. M.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill pledging the taxes collected for the redemption of bills receivable in the State.

Also a bill to aid the Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

The Republican Convention has elected Elliott, colored, permanent chairman of the committee appointed to preparo an address to the people of the State.

A. S. Wallace, of New York, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

From Canada.

Toronto, Sept. 9—P. M.

In the trial of Whelan the defence proved nothing. The public feeling against the prisoner is intense, and declared, if acquitted, will be taken by the people and hung.

Two White Men Murdered by a Negro.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 9—P. M.

The particulars of the murder of two white men at Thompson, by a negro, shows it to have been unprovoked. The negro split open the skull of one with an axe, while his back was turned. The colored people in the neighborhood captured and hung the murderer.

From Fort Wallace, Kansas.

Fort Wallace, Sept. 9—P. M.

The Indians attacked a hay train to-day, and killed one man.

From Boston.

Boston, Sept. 9—P. M.

Enoch Train is dead.

Marine Intelligence.

Savannah, Sept. 9—P. M.

Arrived—Steamer San Jacinto and Marimon, from New York.

Cleared—Schr. Kate, Carleton, for Cardenas, Cuba.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 9—P. M.

Sailed—Steamer Monterey, for New York; schr. Montana, for Boston; schr. Mary E. Van Clif, for Philadelphia, and schr. Myrover, for New York.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

London, Sept. 9—P. M.

Mr. Davis is here.

Spain is taking great precautions. Many army officers have been removed.

New York Market.

New York, Sept. 10—Noon.

Stocks strong. Sterling Exchange 109¼. Money 3@5 per cent. premium. Gold 144⅛. Five-twenties, of '62, coupons, 113¼. North Carolina Sixes 74; new 73½; Virginia's, ex-coupons, 54½; new 53; Tennessee's, ex-coupon, 70; new 69¼.

Flour heavy and 10@15 cents lower. Wheat dull and 2@3 cents lower. Corn quiet, but a shade firmer. Mess Pork $29 35. Lard firm—steam rendered 28½ cents. Cotton dull and unsettled—sales at 27@27½ cents. Spirits Turpentine lower at 43@43½ cents. Rosin drooping—common strained $2 70. Freights dull.

How the Poison Works.—The following persons request us to announce that they no longer belong to the Radical party.

One gentleman states he entered the iniquitous League under the impression that all who did not join it would have their property confiscated, and he knows many others who were induced to do so upon the same misrepresentation. At that time there was great danger that Congress would pass an act of confiscation. This, however, he says, we find, was held over the heads of the poor white people, merely as a threat, while the negro was promised the confiscated lands with a mule, and in many cases, $100. The scales have fallen from our eyes, and we now see that all these threats and promises were made to secure the State governments to the control of *secession* Radical tyrants, such as Holden, Jim Henry and others, who now hold the State offices:

Another gentleman says: I became a secessionist under the teachings of Holden, and as Congress has been able to make Holden a *good* and *reliable* Union man, by passing "An Act" to that effect, Congress has no right to complain that we are not all good Union men, for it has not passed "An Act" to make us so:

D A Massey,
J Lainer, Jr,
Bird Shirien,
Chambers McIntyre,
William Grasty,
Joseph Williams,
W B Farmer,
G H Blalock,
H F Clark,
John Setton.
J B Riddle,
Simpson Sprouse,
William C Daniels,
Burgin Brown,
James Vest,
J W Mahafey,
John Farmer,
E H Blalock,
R E Medford.

Asheville *News.*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Beeswax, ℔	38	@ 40	Lime, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@ 0 00
Beef Cattle,			From store	1 50	@ 1 60
℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@ 9 00	Molasses, ℔ gallon,		
Bricks,			Cuba, hhds	.45	@ 47½
℔ M	10 00	@15 00	do bbls	.50	@ 52½
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each.			Sugar house	.0	@ 40
2nd hand	2 30	@ 2 75	do bbls	.00	@ 43
New	3 00	@ 3 50	Syrup, bbls	.60	@ 1 00
Candles, ℔ lb.,			Naval Stores,		
Tallow	18	@ 20	Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.		
Adamantine	21	@ 22	Virgin	0 00	@ 2 85
Sperm	50	@ 55	Yellow dip	0 00	@ 2 85
Coffee, ℔ lb.,			Hard	1 40	@ 1 42½
Java	37	@ 40	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@ 2 75
Laguayra	26	@ 28	Tar, in ord	0 00	@ 3 00
Rio	21	@ 24	Pitch, City	3 00	@ 3 25
St. Domingo	25	@ 28	Rosin, pale	4 50	@ 5 00
Cotton, ℔ lb.,			do No. 1	2 75	@ 4 00
Ord. to Mid'g	24	@ 27	do No. 2	1 90	@ 2 10
Strict Mid'g	00	@ 27	do No. 3	1 70	@ 0 00
Cotton Bagging,			Spirits Turpentine,		
Gunny, ℔ yd	00	@ 24	℔ gal	38½	@ 39½
Dundee	26	@ 28	Nails, ℔ lb.,		
Rope, ℔ lb	7	@ 12	Cut	5 75	@ 6 00
Corn Meal,			Oils, ℔ gallon,		
℔ bushel	1 55	@ 1 60	Sperm	0 00	@ 3 00
Domestics,			Linseed	1 40	@ 1 50
Sheeting,			Machinery	1 75	@ 2 00
℔ yard	13	@ 18	Kerosene	42	@ 48
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	00	@ 2 00	Pea Nuts,	2 75	@ 3 00
Feathers,			Potatoes,		
℔ lb	65	@ 75	Sweet, bush	0 00	@ 2 00
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			Irish, ℔ bbl	5 00	@ 5 50
Mackerel,			Provisions, ℔ lb.,		N. C. Bacon.
No. 1	22 00	@25 00	Hams	22	@ 24
No. 2	20 00	@22 00	Middlings	20	@ 21
No. 3	15 00	@16 00	Shoulders	18	@ 19
Mullets	8 00	@ 9 00	Hog round	21	@ 22
Herring,			Western Bacon.		
East	0 00	@ 0 00	Hams	20	@ 22
N.C.roe,	0 00	@ 0 00	Middlings	18	@ 19
do cut,	8 50	@ 9 00	Shoulders	15½	@ 16
do gross,	0 00	@ 7 00	Lard, N. C.	20	@ 21
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9	@ 10	do North'n	16	@ 20
Flour, ℔ bbl., Northern			Butter, N. C.	50	@ 55
Family	10 50	@16 00	do North'n	35	@ 45
Superfine	8 50	@9 00	Cheese	15	@ 18
Fine	7 00	@ 8 00	Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.		
North Carolina,			City Mess	31 50	@32 00
Family	11 50	@12 00	Thin "	29 00	@30 00
Superfine	11 00	@11 50	Prime,	28 00	@29 00
Glue, ℔ lb	20	@ 24	Rump	00 00	@00 00
Gunny Bags	30	@ 32	Salt,		
Guano, Peruvian,			Alum, bush	0 50	@ 60
Per ton	90 00	@95 00	Liverpool, sack, ground,		
Grain, ℔ bushel,			cargo	1 80	@ 2 00
Corn	1 35	@ 1 40	from store	2 20	@ 2 25
Oats	90	@ 1 00	American	1 70	@ 1 90
Peas, Cow	1 50	@ 1 60	Sugar, ℔ lb.,		
Rice

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Our Condition.

We learn that the expression of our opinion a few days ago that a collision between the Radicals and the Conservatives would be a fatal collision to us, is considered to have been imprudent by some of our friends. The correctness of the assertion has been called into question as well as the propriety of giving public utterance thereto. It is feared that what we have said will be construed into a confession of weakness and fear that will serve only to embolden and encourage our enemies. We apprehend no such result. What we said, we said deliberately and advisedly, and we have no hesitation in repeating, that a collision between us, unorganized and unarmed, and the Radicals, organized and to a great extent armed, must be a collision fatal to us. Our purpose was, and still is, to bring this fact home to our people. We desire to make them feel and know that themselves and families were really in danger. Satisfied that the present was the best time to avert that danger, we desired to awaken our people to its existence in order that they might maturely and deliberately consider the remedy therefor. We have no fear that our article will have the effect of encouraging our enemies, for the reason that they already know how thoroughly prepared they were, and how little ready we were. Their insolence and impertenance arose from their confidence in their own strength and contempt for our weakness. Nothing that we could say could add to their assurance. We have no fear of aggravating their hate towards us. It is already implacable, and their purpose to crush us to the earth unchangeable.

We would be unfaithful to our trust were we to fail to declare to our people the result to be apprehended from the course of supineness and inactivity heretofore pursued. It would be cruel kindness in us to refrain from declaring the truth for fear it might disturb the equanimity of some of our friends. So long as the Radical party boasts of its seventy thousand enrolled men; so long as they call for their volunteer companies to appear in their processions, even without arms; so long as "Gov." Holden persists in organizing his military forces in open violation and wanton disregard of the plain provisions of both letter and spirit of the act of Congress and the orders of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States; so long as they teach their paupers and rogues that to steal corn, hogs and cattle is a matter of minor importance, it seems to us sheer folly either to ignore the existence of the danger or to delay any longer the consideration of the proper means to avert it. We firmly believe that the danger can be peacefully and successfully met in one way and one way only. That way, as we declared in our issue of the 30th, was to "meet organization with organization," and by a show of strength through the strong arm of the Federal government guiding and directing our own efforts, to compel the respect of our enemies. Just as soon as this is done, the danger will pass away.

We are glad to know that our article has attracted attention, and are happy in believing that it is working out the very purpose for which it was written. If we have aroused the attention, even if we have thereby excited the fears of our people, and have caused them to set about taking the proper precautionary measures for their own protection, our object has been accomplished. We cannot, however, allow this opportunity to pass without once more advising the utmost caution, prudence and an implicit obedience to the law of the land, and a rigid adherence to our determination to avoid all disturbances. This course is perfectly compatible with, indeed a necessary part of, our determination to form ourselves into such unions as may be deemed best fitted to aid and assist the United States authorities in such measures as they may take for our protection.

Our Courts as Affected by the Condition of the Country.

His Honor, Judge Reade, is probably more perfectly adapted to the times in which we live than any of his illustrious confreres. We all well remember with what indignation the distinguished Associate Justice, when a member of the Bar, resented even a playful hit at the profession by Dr. Hooper; how he took the trouble to write and print a pamphlet on the subject, so tender and careful was he of professional probity and judicial purity. We remember with what a sanctified air he always reprobated political action by judicial officers. It is even said that not a dozen years ago he declined to allow his preference in a gubernatorial contest to be known, because, forsooth, he was on the bench—but all that is now changed. Mr. Associate Justice sees nothing improper in presiding over a Convention that was making laws under his advice and by his assistance in one room of the State House, upon the validity and constitutionality of which he, as a Judge, had to decide in another room, and it is not doubted, drawing pay for each duty. He saw nothing improper in making a political harangue as the mouth-piece and spokesman of the judicial branch of the government. He sees nothing improper in presiding over a grand mass meeting, so-called, of Radicals and negroes. All this, however, is under the new *regime*, and the facility which Mr. Associate Justice adapts himself to every new phase of surrounding circumstances, proves, to use his own language on a late occasion, that amid all these shifting scenes he is indeed "at home."

Gravity and agility, however, do not often unite in the same action, and we very much fear that the recent displays of agility by the learned Judge, will detract from his character and reputation for gravity.—Such quick motions as the necessities of the times compel him to resort to, must necessarily force him to withdraw from the field as a competitor of Capt. Shandy's bull. But the learned Judge, it seems, is now appearing in an entirely new character. He now looms before the public as a wit, and indeed, if brevity be the soul of wit, he is a wit of the first water. Our Supreme Court Reports may hereafter be looked for with interest by others than lawyers. Chief Justice Pearson will furnish the slang, Mr. Justice Dick will supply the poetry, Mr. Justice Reade the wit, Mr. Justice Settle the anecdotes, and Mr. Justice Rodman the morals. It will be an unique production.

In all seriousness, however, if the opinions of the Court are based upon the reasons assigned by Mr. Justice Reade, we will search them in vain for the enunciation of any legal principles. In proof of this we have only to refer the reader to Gibson *vs.* Groner, tried at June Term, 1868. The plaintiff had borrowed $150 in United States currency from the defendant, and as security therefor had deposited with him $360 in gold. In a few days the plaintiff tendered the one hundred and fifty dollars in currency and demanded his gold from the defendant, who refused to give it up. Whereupon the suit was brought. The only question was as to the measure of damages. Now it will be seen at a glance that this case presented some of the most important questions that the Courts have ever been called upon to decide. Instead, however, of rising to the dignity of the occasion and presenting to the profession and the public a clear and lucid exposition of the rules of law applicable to the case and the reasons therefor, Mr. Justice Reade devotes just four lines thereto, and delivers the opinion of the Court as follows: "In the present condition of the Government and as the process of the Courts is controlled, a plaintiff in execution can only collect currency, i. e., United States Treasury Notes. In assessing damages, therefore, in any given case, justice requires that the jury should consider the fact and that their verdict should be for the value of the demand in currency."

As there is no statement of the evidence upon which "the present condition of the Government" was ascertained, we presume it is one of those facts which the Court knows judicially, and of which no proof is required. It is to be presumed, also, that any change in the condition of the Government is also a matter of judicial self-knowledge. This renders it necessary that every case should stand upon its own merits, i. e., what the Court declares to be the then condition of the country, and that the rule for measure of damages should vary in each case. In other words, the Court solemnly and judicially declare that "circumstances alter cases." The only legal maxim that occurs to us at present, as a justification for the action and opinion of the Judge, either in a legal or moral point of view, is the well known axiom: *Cessante ratione cessat et ipsa lex.*

In old times, purity, probity, high character and great legal learning were deemed absolutely necessary in a Judge, and hence, when not possessed in reality, they were counterfeited. Now, no such qualifications are deemed essential, and a decent regard for the opinions of men "in the present condition of the government" does not require the tribute which in old times even vice itself paid to virtue, i. e., hypocrisy. In old times the Court would have declared what the law required the jury to consider, and not what Judge Reade's notion of "justice" required. Justice requires the punishment of the guilty, but the Law says it is better for ninety-nine guilty men to escape, than for one innocent man to be punished. If Justice Reade's ideas and opinions of right and justice change as often and as thoroughly as his ideas about other matters, the rule of action for juries to decide upon the measure of damages will, indeed, be an uncertain one. We do not wish, however, to speak uncharitably of his Honor. It may be, after all, that he had a good motive in inaugurating this new style of judicial decision, and was kindly preparing the way for his youthful and diffident brothers, Dick and Settle. For these gentlemen, if not for himself, a royal road to learning had to be discovered. To them all other approaches to the Pierian Spring are closed. That, however, is a matter of small importance so long as Reade's Royal Road is in order. All that is necessary now and henceforth, is to declare that "in the present condition of the government, justice requires," &c. This lets in Tourgee, Watts, Jones and all the rest of the feathered tribe. Though not stated, it is to be presumed that this opinion was ordered to be filed in "de archives of gravity." It certainly deserves a conspicuous place there. The rule is short, simple and easy, apparently. If, however, the reason of the rule be that the measure of damages be greater in proportion to the worthlessness of the thing collected by the plaintiff in execution, what would be the measure of damages in case the condition of the government was such, and the process of her Courts so controlled as to prevent the collection of anything.

Militia.

The carpet-bagger sawyer of Bladen, one A. W. Fisher, who, by the grace of "Commander-in-Chief" Holden, now "writes himself" Adjutant General of North Carolina, publishes in the *Standard* of a recent date, a long list of appointments by the "Governor." They have exclusive reference to the militia organization of the State. A Colonel for each county is appointed, among which we note those for the following named counties. A beautiful set of Colonels, verily!

Anson, Wm. McFarland; Bladen, J. E. Eldridge; Brunswick, Edwin Legg; Chatham, J. A. McDonald; Columbus, J. A. Maultsby; Cumberland, W. A. Mann; Duplin, Wm. E. Hill; Edgecombe, Geo. P. Peck; Greene, Joseph Dixon; Halifax, L. F. Larkins; Johnson, E. R. Mosher; Jones, O. R. Colgrove; Lenoir, Wallace Ames; Moore, David S. Barrett; Nash, Chas. E. Sears; New Hanover, J. W. Sehenck, Jr.; Northampton, A. J. Allen; Onslow, M. C. Hoyt; Richmond, E. T. Long; Sampson, Carlton Sessoms; Wayne, C. H. Brogden; Wilson, G. W. Stanton.

In a circular from the same source the following paragraph appears:

"If it is desired that a company of detailed militia should be organized in the respective counties, such a request, signed by five Magistrates, should be at once forwarded to the Governor for his consideration."

A Card.

The following card was crowded out yesterday. Mr. JOHNSON has tried Radicalism and was elected to office. His inside view into its corruptions and falsehoods has had the effect upon him, as it will upon all honest men, of severing his connection with that party:

LUMBERTON, N. C., Sept. 2, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—Having at the last election voted with the Radical party, I deem it proper to publish the fact that I no longer act with that party, and will, at the ensuing election, vote for Seymour and Blair for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Very respectfully,

ELIAS D. JOHNSON.

Daily Journal, 4th.

Religious Demoralization.

RETALIATION.

Christianity condemns retaliation. * * * The ground of human punishment is justice. In the individual aggrieved, this sense of justice takes the form of revenge; in the public mind it takes the form of indignation. * * * Personal revenge is transmuted into a religious virtue and public indignation not only justifies but approves the act. * * * It is enirely incorrect to suppose that the object of punishment is to reform the criminal, or to make an example of him to deter others from crime. These are only the incidents. * * * The idea of punishment, then, is the idea of retaliation. It is just and right to retaliate; it is more, it is often expedient, not unfrequently necessary.—*Standard*

It has been said, and truly said, that the times are out of joint. From whatever standpoint we may take, we can see nothing before us but confusion, disorder and corruption. Our country is still suffering the throes of a mighty revolution, political, financial and religious. The effects of the condition of the political and financial worlds press themselves upon us so urgently, so sorely and so importunately, that we have, perhaps, lost sight somewhat of the radical changes going on in religious matters. The continuance of our present political State Government is fraught with so many ills for us and our children, and the pecuniary embarrassments that surround us all are so pressing that it is not unnatural for us to overlook, in some degree, the tendency of modern Radical civilization (so-called) to demoralize and debauch public sentiment upon everything pure and holy, and sacred Religion is despised and scoffed at, and Christianity contemned and mocked at.—The inspired Apostles and followers of Christ himself are called carpet-baggers. It is blasphemously suggested that the petitions of that sacred prayer, vouchsafed to mortal men by the Son of God, be "sandwiched." In a word, everything that men have hitherto regarded as worthy of reverence, respect and veneration, is held up to ridicule. Nothing is too holy or too pure to escape the sneers and jeers of this corrupt age. The Bible, with its teachings, is regarded as one of the fossil remains of a former and ignorant age. The doctrine of the present day is, that man is a progressive animal, capable of attaining perfection by his own exertion; that Divine mediation, if not a myth, is at least entirely unnecessary. Under such teachings, all notions of honor and virtue become obliterated.—Murder and larceny, and perjury, and all the other crimes forbidden by the Decalogue, cease to be crimes and become "matters of minor importance," and ere long it will be openly avowed in North Carolina, as elsewhere, that the gallows of John Brown shines out more glorious than the Cross of Christ. We seem to be fast approaching the condition of that people who solemnly decreed that there was no God.

The extract which heads this article is a mild specimen of the contempt with which Christianity and its precepts are treated by the Radicals of this day. "Christianity condemns retaliation," and still "it is just and right to retaliate." We cannot believe that our people are willing to accept a civilization that teaches men shamelessly and publicly to disavow the binding obligations of the Christian Religion.

For the Journal.

Bladen County.

CARVER'S CREEK PRECINCT,
BLADEN CO., N. C., Sept. 2, 1868.

According to previous appointment, the citizens met at Carver's Creek Precinct on Wednesday, the 2d inst., when Mr. John King was requested to take the chair, and J. F. Oliver act as Secretary. The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a Seymour and Blair Club.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to nominate permanent officers for the Club, and also to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.—The committee retired to deliberate, when D. C. Allen and A. Munroe, Esqrs., were called on, and delivered sound and stirring Conservative speeches. The committee then returned, and reported for permanent President, D. A. Lamont; Vice-Presidents, D. F. Flowers and Jno. B. Brown; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Jas. F. Oliver; Treasurer, A. S. Miller; which report was unanimously adopted, together with the following set of resolutions:

Resolved 1st, That the platform of principles enunciated by the Convention of the Democratic Party on the 4th of July last, in New York, meets our unqualified approbation.

Resolved 2d, That the nomination of Hon. Horatio Seymour and Gen. Frank P. Blair, for President and Vice-President of the United States, challenges the approval of the Country, and that we will do our utmost to secure their election.

Resolved 3d, That we regard ourselves as auxiliary to our County organization.

Resolved 4th, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint six delegates to represent us in the Conservative Convention to be held in Fayetteville, on the 9th inst., and that any other members of this Club, who may see proper to attend, shall be considered delegates.

The following delegates were then appointed: Jno. B. Brown, A. S. Miller, J. J. Bright, D. F. Flowers, I. D. Gillespie and N. T. Harris. On motion, the Secretary, J. F. Oliver, was added to the list.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of three, Messrs. N. T. Harris, T. O. Brown and John King, to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of this Club, and report the same to the next meeting of the Club.

On motion, the Treasurer was requested to call on the members for a small contribution each, to raise a fund to furnish badges, &c., and bear other incidental expenses of the Club.

On motion, the colored voters of this District are cordially invited to join us in this Club, and work with us in this election, and if they shall do so, and a sufficient number desire it, that a committee shall be appointed and steps taken to organize them into a Conservative Club of their own.

Resolved, That this Club will meet at this place again on Saturday the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and on each Saturday evening two weeks thereafter, at the same hour.

Twenty-seven voters' names were enrolled as members of this Club for a beginning.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary send the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington JOURNAL and STAR, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. F. OLIVER, Secretary.

OUR ASHEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Seventh District Convention—Plato Durham unanimously nominated for Congress—Col. McAfee for Elector—Grand Mass Meeting to be held in Asheville on the 1st of October—Hons. T. R. Nelson and John Baxter, of Tennessee, and B. H. Hill, of Georgia, to attend and Speak—Mount Mitchell—Prof. Mitchell's Grave—Scenery, &c., &c., &c.

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 31st, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: In my former communications I have endeavored to give a description of my surroundings, viz: the climate, products, manufactures, &c., of this section, and to relieve the monotony, a word about the political issues of the day. "Variety is the spice of life that gives it all its flavor." The caravan traveling over the burning sands of Sahara is gladdened by the oases that meet its view, and so I think your readers will welcome any green spot in the fields of thought, or information in the varied current events of the day. I cannot contribute original ideas, clothed in fascinating verbiage, or enlivened by "*bon mots*," to please the fastidious, yet I trust my contributions may prove of interest to the general reader, and relieve the tedium of a passing hour; therefore I ask your types to print my words.

Politics seem to be first, last, and uppermost, indeed, of paramount consideration, and the *patriot* cannot but be interested, and chronicle the events that are constantly transpiring.

A Convention was held here last week to nominate a representative for the Seventh Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. Our streets were full, and activity ruled the day. In the Convention it was moved that each county, when called, should express its preference. Buncombe was first on the list, and announced the name of the talented and gallant gentleman from Cleaveland. First and last, to the end of the list, the only response made was PLATO DURHAM, and he was unanimously nominated by a rising vote. Three cheers were then given with a hearty good will for the Pride of the State, PLATO DURHAM. Col. McAfee was then nominated for Presidential Elector, who, with the sub-Electors, were all *unanimously* chosen, and I tell you, Messrs. Editors, from appearances, they will be elected with as great unanimity as they were chosen. It has been remarked that the people East of the ridge are jealous of those West, and to show that no such feeling exists, the Congressman and Electors were chosen from the same county. The organization in Buncombe and Haywood is complete.—Seymour and Blair Clubs are numerous, and Barbecues are frequent. So also in other counties. On the first of October a tremendous ingathering and outpouring of the *Clans* is to be held in this place. The Western delegation, over *five hundred* strong on horseback, will be here, with *Stars and Stripes* at the head of the column, prepared to stay several days. Thos. R. Nelson and John Baxter, of Tennessee, and Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, and other noble sons of the South have been invited, and are expected to address the assemblage. It will be a great occasion—"a feast of reason and flow of soul." I hope our beloved Cape Fear will be represented, that many will be present, and that the voice of some of her gifted sons, Davis, Person, Cowan, Strange, Hall, Meares, Devane and others) may be heard, commingling their voices with their Western brethren in advocacy of the Constitution, the Union and the South.

I find that the number of visitors here have increased. It is no wonder—Asheville is the place of resort for health, pleasure and refined society. So soon as the antiquated stage gives way to the comfortable coach, and the quadruped to the steam horse, making transit easy, these mountains and valleys will be crowded with our seashore people, and I should not wonder if, *vice versa*, our fashionable sea-bathing resorts were crowded with mountaineers.

The *pleasures* here consist in part in fishing, hunting and walking mountain parties; fishing not so good, but hunting excellent—a party of ladies and gentlemen, including myself, last week visited Mount Mitchell. We were late in our departure, and spent the night at the residence of Judge Bailey, ten miles from the summit of Mount Mitchell. Here we obtained guides and commenced the ascent. The way was steep and rocky, and our progress slow. Around and around we circled, till we reached the top of the first peak, 6,587 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a rude observatory constructed of logs, and we took a survey of the beauties of nature, and were lost in amazement. Mountains and valleys, farms and meadows, rivers and brooks, greeted the vision in every direction.

Mounting again our trusty and faithful steeds, we traveled three miles more and again dismounted, leaving the animals to graze while we, like true mountaineers, each with pack on back, should complete the journey. The soil is very productive on this mountain—grass grows five or six feet high. Fine grazing—vast herds of cattle are to be seen. Dense forests of balsam trees cover the mountain, from which exudes a substance resembling "*Virgin Turpentine*," and said to be valuable as a cure for cuts, burns, &c. At five o'clock we reached the highest peak and had a magnificent landscape view.

The sunset was transcendently charming. We visited the grave of Prof. Mitchell—gathered a few flowers and cut canes as mementoes of the illustrious dead, and then took shelter in a rude cabin to while away the night. After supper, a bag pipe and other instruments, in the hands of skillful performers, aided by vocalists, rendered such sweet music that the night was gone before we had dreamed of sleep.—The air was uncomfortably cool—thermometer fifty. A spring of water, cool as ice, furnished our beverage. One air, "Music on the Mountain," rendered as it was, was worth the fatigue of the journey, and I reckon will long be remembered by those participating. Wild animals are in abundance—we heard the howl of a wolf, but our blazing fires kept them at a safe distance. We waited to get a sunrise view, before commencing our decent, and soon saw "old Sol" as he came peeping from behind the distant mountains—it was a grand scene, and like his setting behind "Ben-Lomond," deserves to be perpetuated in verse and song. W., Jr.

Letter from Hon. Ro. Ould—The Exchange of Prisoners—Reply to S. A. Meredith.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 3, 1868.

To the Editors of the Enquirer and Examiner:

SIR:—The Dispatch, a few days ago, published a letter of S. A. Meredith, who styles himself "late Brigadier General and U. S. Commissioner of Exchange." The letter was originally published in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. This "U. S. Commissioner" is not Brigadier General Solomon a Meredith, of Indiana, as the Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, supposed, in his remarks in the United States Senate upon retaliation in January, 1865; but Sullivan A. Meredith, formerly of Philadelphia. He is more commonly, and I will add more aptly, known as Sully Meredith; but like a verb of the class *intransitive*, he cannot "sully" any one, except himself. No man who knows him well would even get angry at anything he says or writes. He is such an ass.

He was U. S. Commissioner of Exchange once, and lest for that reason his letter might impose upon somebody, I have determined, notwithstanding its grossness, to reply to it. If he had not once occupied that official position, I never would have noticed his scurrility. Hear him:

"Another insuperable obstacle to returning exchanges was in the matter of paroles. Mr. Ould had some eighteen or twenty thousand, which he claimed as valid. Most, if not all, of these paroles were taken by guerillas, bushwhackers and detached commands in the West. No possession was ever had, no delivery was ever made, and no rolls were ever furnished. On the capture of a town by a rebel cavalry rai the command remained long enough to take the paroles of unarmed citizens there, and then decamped leaving the paroled men behind, and forwarding the paroles to Richmond. And the rebels had the assurance to require the United States Government to exchange prisoners legitimately captured in battle for such paroles as these."

To show how utterly untruthful this Sully is, I will give an extract from an official letter which I wrote to him on November 21st, 1863, in relation to these paroles. It is as follows:

"I will not claim the paroles of citizens. All the paroles which I will produce will be those of Federal soldiers in actual service at the time of capture. I will show the particular locality where the parties were captured, the command to which they belonged, the command which captured them, and the precise date of each transaction.—I will accompany the presentation with such full and particular evidence as will enable you to verify the truth of the case by your own records and the statements of your own officers and soldiers."

Now, whether Sully forgot the other day in Buffalo that he had received such a letter, or purposely falsified the fact, I know not. It is, perhaps, charitable to infer that he had forgotten, as that is a habit of his. I recollect one case when he was acting as United States Commissioner, in which he failed to claim certain credits to which he was entitled, and I took occasion to refresh his memory. If he wishes the particulars, and asks for them in more polite language than he uses in his letter, I will give them to him.

Sully is scarcely more accurate in his citation of the other "causes of the suspension of the cartel." It is utterly untrue either that I made "illegal declarations of exchange," or that "all prisoners paroled by the United States authorities were immediately returned to active duty in the rebel army. It was the practice of the agents of exchange on both sides to declare exchanges when equivalents were given either in prisoners or paroles. The fifth article of the cartel provided that—

"Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers and men from parole; furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of those prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose."

Whenever I delivered Federal prisoners out of hand, or discharged Federal troops from their paroles, I had, under this article of the cartel, the right to declare exchanges to that extent; and I did so declare. Never in any one instance did I go beyond that. I always promptly notified the Federal agent of the exchange. Surely I had the right to offset the Vicksburg paroles by those taken by Forrest and Wheeler in Tennessee. The Federal practice and my own were in accord. Sully knows it.—In a letter written by me on October 2d, 1863, to him, I pointed out eleven instances in which his predecessor, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, had done the same thing, and one, at least, where Sully had himself made a similar declaration of exchange. In the same letter I also informed him that I would only claim such paroles as were in accordance with the general orders of the United States War Department. No one knows better than Sully that my declarations of exchange were limited to cases where I had either furnished equivalents in prisoners or proper paroles.

If, however, he wants an instance when men under parole were ordered to do duty without exchange, he will find it in the list of General Schenck's remarkable military achievements. That distinguished commander by General Order No. 15, dated March 9, 1863, required all officers and men, who had been captured in his department and released on parole, to return to service on penalty of being considered deserters. No equivalents, not even parole, had been furnished. If Sully will come down to a later period, he will find that the same thing was done with prisoners who were captured and paroled by General Lee and his subordinate officers in the Gettysburg campaign. Two of the officers who were ordered to duty refused on the ground of their paroles, and were court-martialed. Both of these dates were anterior to that of Chickamauga, as was Sully's declaration of exchange before mentioned.

He is not more fortunate in his reference to Mr. Davis' message and negro soldiers. As no officers were "handed over to the State authorities" the message made no practical difficulty. Federal prisoners, white and black, were under the exclusive control of the Confederate government during the whole of the war.

Sully is inaccurate again in his statement about negro troops. The Confederate authorities did not refuse to exchange free negro troops. It is true they did not agree to treat negro slaves as the subjects of exchange. They did not so consent because their constitutions, Confederate and State, recognized slaves as property, and, therefore, on capture they followed the rule of all property, and reverted to their former condition. They held that an edict of emancipation, declared by a hostile power, did not defeat their rights, or the rights of their citizens, when the slave came again into their possession. If the principles of the *jus post liminii* are to govern the case, I do not see how that view can be answered. In this matter I have no concealments to make, and have, therefore, frankly stated the position taken by the Confederate government. But be that as it may, why should a difficulty about the release of slaves, who did not form one-fiftieth of the number of prisoners, prevent the exchange of the others? Where Streight's men were detained under grave charges, preferred by the Governor of Alabama, other exchanges went on. So, when Morgan's men were put in a penitentiary, or Missouri soldiers were kept in jails, exchanges were not stopped. Was there to be one rule for the white man and another and more favorable one for the black? General Butler thought the case of negro soldiers strong enough to stand upon its own merits, especially as the Federal government, after all the Union prisoners were exchanged, would have had a large excess of Confederates on hand, who could be held as hostages; but it seems that Sully thinks otherwise. Sully is right in one thing; the matters he sets forth were difficulties in the way of exchange, but only because they were made so by himself and his prompters. I believed at the time, and now believe, that he was sent to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of preventing exchanges. General Butler, in his Massachusetts speech of 1865, frankly confessed that he was reluctantly engaged in that sort of business at a later date. He had a willing forerunner in Sully. Moreover, he was coarse, rude, arrogant, and so inexpressibly stupid that it was difficult to transact any business with him. With some reason he might have urged these personal peculiarities as an obstruction to exchanges. A tolerably fair specimen of his style of correspondence as agent of exchange is found in this Buffalo letter.

In the preparation of my letter of the 20th ultimo, I studiously avoided anything in the way of epithet or denunciation, and confined myself to a simple array of facts, with an appeal in each case either to the record or to the testimony of Federal officers. I well knew that the sluices of abuse would be opened. If I had thought of Sully, I would have felt assured that his little flood-gate would be the first. This style of attack has, however, no terrors for me. I have buffeted many a time with worse calamities.

Sully says that the difficulties which he enumerates "alone were the causes which prevented the exchanges of prisoners, and these causes were in operation until the close of the war." Sully retired from the position of agent about the first of January, 1864, for what reason I do not know. He was not brevetted for distinguished services in that capacity. But is it to be supposed thet he knew as much about the reasons which prevented the exchange as General Grant, who had control of the matter?—The Lieutenant General gives a very different reason. In his telegram to General Butler, of August 18, 1864, he says: "If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those men caught they amount to more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here." Who is to be believed, Sully or General Grant?

But why has Sully confined himself to that portion of my letter which related to the stoppage of exchanges? There were several other matters brought to light in that paper. Has he nothing to say about the offer made as early as January, 1864—before Andersonville was established—to admit Federal surgeons, food, raiment and medicines? Has he nothing to say about the offer, in the summer of 1864, to release all Federal sick and wounded without requiring equivalents? Has he no excuse to make for the failure to send transportation for their sick and wounded for months? Has he nothing to say about the unnoticed offer to purchase medicines, with liberty to Federal surgeons to bring them within the Confederate lines, for the exclusive relief of Union prisoners? He, who has been so forward to utter what I have shown to be utterly untrue about the question of exchange, is silent as to these other and graver matters. Silence, under such circumstances, is the strongest of confessions.

Sully is a convenient and invaluable opponent. He fathers strange stories that have been running about without any paternity, in a way that serves to show, beyond a doubt, that they are bastards.—Will his friends keep him in the lists in his damaged condition, or retire him again?

Respectfully, your ob'dt serv't,

RO. OULD.

STATE NEWS.

HEAVY RAIN.—A heavy rain last Friday visited this section, and along the creeks and branches did much damage to the outgrowing crops. It damaged the mill dams around us, washing away the 'trunk' and 'foby' to Murray's mill, just two miles from here, on the Barksdale road, and blocking all operations for some time to come.—Danville *Chronicle, Sept. 3d.*

THE BARBECUE.—The barbecue given at Jonesboro', last Saturday, is represented to us as having been a splendid affair, and highly creditable to Capt. J. Morgan Smith and the other gentlemen who aided in getting it up. There were three separate tables, one for the ladies, one for the white men and one for the colored folks. The tables groaned under the weight of good things elegantly served up. Stirring speeches were made to the large crowd by Col. E. B. Withers, Hon. S. F. Hill, Hon. John Kerr, and Col. Cunningham. The latter gentleman merely defined his position. Stephen Slade, colored, also made a speech, and every thing passed off as smooth as pond water.—Milton *Chronicle, 3d.*

GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTION.—On the passenger car of the Richmond and Danville Road, last Sunday, there was a blind Georgia Colonel, whose eyes were blown out by the explosion of a shell at Malvern Hill. He was on his way to his home in Augusta, and had with him a free pass of travel from Col. Dodamead, the worthy Superintendent of that road. It becoming known that the unfortunate soldier was without money—a purse was immediately made up among the passengers and a sum of $12 55 presented him. While the collection was going on, a bright-eyed little boy came rushing up—his face beaming with manly emotion—and gave the blind soldier every cent of his "marble money." He was a Virginia boy and a true type of that grand old State.—Milton *Chronicle.*

ROBBERY IN WILLIAMSTON.—On Thursday night last the store of Messrs. Robertson & Bros., in Williamston, was entered and goods to a considerable amount stolen, together with $90 in cash. The thieves effected an entrance by cutting a hole through the floor from underneath the building. The thieves, two negroes, were afterwards detected on the following Saturday night on board the steamer L. G. Cannon, at Jamesville. Their luggage was searched and a quantity of fine dress goods and the $90 in cash recovered, also a brace of bits which the thieves used to bore through the floor with. After being taken under arrest, by some mismanagement they were allowed to escape.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.—Five of the nine convicts in the chain gang at labor near Tarboro', made their escape on Wednesday last. They were under the superintendence of two guard, and while one of these was absent with a prisoner for water, the whole gang made a break at once.—The remaining guard discharged both barrels of his gun after them, but with no effect. His pistols were tried and missed fire. Clubbing his gun he knocked down one and stopped two more. Among those escaped is the notorious Lewis Smith, who is generally supposed to be the author of the destructive conflagration in Tarboro' last year. Parties are in pursuit, but there have been no recaptures as yet.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE IN EDGECOMBE.—The Democrats of Edgecombe contemplate having a grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Tarboro', about the last of September. It will be a grand affair and arrangements have been made to secure speakers from various portions of the State. A torch light procession at night will constitute one of the important features. The Democratic Clubs, both white and colored, will be in line.

THE HEALTH OF NEWBERN.—Since December, 1867, the health of our city has been very good—equal to that of any town of like size in the United States—till within ten days past. From some cause, since the 20th ultimo, there has been considerable sickness of a typhoid and congestive character.

Enough care has not been taken to keep the streets clean and the pumps in order. Dirty streets and back lots, and impure water are causes sufficient to account for almost every case of disease with which we have been visited.

Unless immediate sanitary measures are taken, the broiling, sickly sun of September and the heavy dews of our nights will bring a large increase to the sickness and swell the mortality. Let each citizen do all in his power on his own lot, by a free use of lime and other disinfectants, and let the City Council attend at once to drains and pumps—work that should have been done weeks ago—and we may confidently hope that there will not be any increase in disease, but a restoration of perfect healthfulness.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

FIRST RATE APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Capt. West H. High has been appointed Messenger for the Southern Express Company, between Morehead City and Goldsboro'. This appointment will be received with intense satisfaction by the many friends of that gentleman, and will conduce greatly to the prosperity of the Express business between those points.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

For the Journal.

Brunswick County.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT,
BRUNSWICK, N. C., Aug. 29, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: The people of North West (I mean the good, not the Morrill men of the District), having always been thoroughly disgusted with Radicalism, have again assumed their armor for the contest with the determination to win (not by fraud and proscription by way of retaliation) but by just and honorable ballotation on the day of election.

The District being large it was thought necessary to form several clubs, and to-day the fourth one, I believe, was organized at Black Rock, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion, F. Hudler was called to the Chair, and D. C. Allen requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion of S. Lloyd, Esq., a committee of four as appointed to report permanent officers for the club. This committee having retired, the Chairman, upon motion, appointed a committee on resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen: J. M. Bryan, R. Lloyd and W. H. King, who subsequently, through their Chairman, J. M. Bryan, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

1st. That we most cordially approve of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention which assembled in New York on the 4th day of July, 1868.

2d. That the efforts of said party to overthrow the Radical party, now in control of the government under which we live, deserve the aid and support of every good citizen of this country.

3d. The usurpations of the Radical Congress have already converted the Government of our forefathers into a central despotism, and if this party is permitted to continue in power, the last vestige of the Republican Government will be obliterated.

4th. The people of Black Rock do cordially endorse the nomination of Horatio Seymour for President and Frank P. Blair for Vice-President of the United States, and pledge themselves to use all fair and legitimate means to secure their success.

5th. That the good citizens of North West, and we most honestly believe of the entire country, do most earnestly protest against, and disapprove of, the proscriptive, ruinous and extravagant legislation of Holden's General Assembly, and particularly of the course of our self-constituted representative, whose *per diem*, during the recess of the Legislature, we had far rather pay and have him in Raleigh than to have such a man among us.

6th. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journal and Star, of Wilmington.

All the whites present and one colored, Charles Gowen, a mechanic and a man of excellent sense, furnished their names to the Secretary as members of the Club.

When the Committee, through their Chairman, reported the following permanent officers:

For President—Joseph Green, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—S. Lloyd and Sam'l A. King.

Secretaries—Hardy B. Willis and D. C. Allen,

Who were unanimously chosen by the Club.

On motion of W. S. Hudler the Secretary was requested to send a copy of the proceedings to the Wilmington Journal for publication, and request the Star to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

FREDRICK HUDLER, Ch'n.

D. C. ALLEN, Sec'y.

The President on Paid Militia in the States.

Mr. L. C. Berek and Col. Looney, authorized by the Conservatives of Tennessee to lay before the President the situation of affairs in that State, have had a lengthy interview with the Executive, during which Tennessee matters were fully discussed, with the following result, according to a Washington telegram:

"The President referred the delegation to recent orders as the limit of Executive power in the matter, but assured them that every means authorized by the constitution and the laws would be used to secure the freedom of the ballot in Tennessee and the southern States without interference by Federal or State troops. The President took the ground that the constitution forbids any of the States organizing a standing army of paid soldiers; that militia duty is incumbent upon every citizen, who can only be exempted from it by the payment of a fine or providing a substitute; that the militia is an emergency force, subject to be called from the plow or loom at any moment, and from which no citizen can escape; but that a standing army of paid troops in any State is repugnant to the constitution and to the spirit of our institutions. Every constitutional power of the Executive will be used to prevent the organization of standing armies of paid troops in any State unless called for and controlled by the Federal authority.

"The President, during his prolonged interview with Messrs. Berk and Looney, produced and read from the books the parts of the constitution and the several laws on the subject in support of his position that no State can maintain a standing army of paid soldiers. The law of 1865, he declared, was conclusive on this subject. It disbanded and forbade the reorganization of the militia or volunteer forces of the southern States."

The above but agrees with the general grounds taken by Attorney General Evarts in his opinion on the subject lately, and on which orders have been issued to the military commanders in the south.

The "season" at Newport, R. I., still continues, and the hotels are quite full.—The same is the case at most of the Virginia springs.

The carriage factory of John Gale has been burned. Loss $20,000.